The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

He Undertakes a Treaty with Gen. Johnston.

They Correspond About a Basis of Peace.

Sherman's Action Promptly Repudiated.

The President and All His Cabinet Rebuke Him.

He is Ordered to Commence Hostilities at Once.

President Lincoln's Instructions to be Carried Out.

Gen. Grant Gone to North Carolina to Direct Our Armies.

Possible Escape of Jeff. Davis with His Gold.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. SHERMAN.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. SHERMAN with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON.

The rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. SHERMAN was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. GRANT, and by every member of the Cabinet.

Gen. SHERMAN was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. LINCOLN himself, at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President ANDREW JOHNSON, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President LINCOLN and his cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. GRANT was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. LEE had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of Gen. LEE was published in a letter of DAVIS to the rebel Congress.

Gen. GRANT's telegram was submitted to Mr. LINCOLN, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War.

It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. GRANT.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. LEE unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. LEE's army or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. STONEMAN to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for DAVIS to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond, says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by JEFFERSON DAVIS and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. SHERMAN or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. JOHNSTON's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. GRANT started for North Carolina to direct operations against JOHNSTON's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

The memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, the result are as follows:

Memorandum or basis of agreement, made this 18th day of April, A. D., 1865, near Durham's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, commanding the Army of the United States, in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo*, until notice is given by the Commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say forty-eight hours—allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and abide action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of several State Governments, in their officers and legislatures, taking oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

Sixth—The executive authority of the Government of the United States, not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey laws in existence at any place of their residence.

This proceeding of Gen. SHERMAN was unapproved for the following among other reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. SHERMAN, and on its face shows that both he and JOHNSTON knew that he (Gen. SHERMAN) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgement of the rebel government.

Third—It undertook to re-establish the rebel State government, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives, and an immense treasure and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitols, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth.—By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth.—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States the to the debt consummated by the rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments, and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been rebognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolishes the confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eight. It gives terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President LINCOLN, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth, It formed no bases of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited, and any opportunity should offer.

In general terms, war to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men as hitherto composing the said armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. F. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

MOSEBY'S SURRENDER.

All His Men and Officers Give Up, but He Runs Away—A Reward Offered for His Capture.

[OFFICIAL.]

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK reports that nearly all of MOSEBY's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except MOSEBY himself. Some of MOSEBY's own men are hunting for a reward of two thousand dollars, offered for him by Gen. HANCOCK, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis said to be at Augusta—Lee in Photograph—First Auction Sale in Richmond—The Old Secession Ordinance.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

The *Whig*, of yesterday, says:

For some days it has been reported here that the so-called Confederate Government, consisting of JEFF. DAVIS and a handful of his officeholders, had reached Augusta, Ga., and made a show to establish itself there preparatory to flight to the trans-Mississippi.

Gen. LEE and Staff, or rather those who accompanied him to Richmond, were yesterday photographed in groups. Six different sittings were then taken of Gen. LEE, each in a different posture, and all were pronounced admirable pictures.

The first auction sale since the occupation of Richmond by the Federal forces was held yesterday at the auction house of E. B. COOKE, Main-street. The auctioneer came down very gracefully out of the Confederate atmosphere of $50 and $100 bids, and took very good naturedly to bids of fifty cents and one dollar in United States currency.

The ordinance of secession was adopted by Virginia on the 17th of April, 1861, by a vote of yeas 88; nays 55. Among those who voted in the negative were John Janney, of Loudoun, the venerable President of the Convention; John B. Baldwin, of Augusta, late Representative in the Confederate Congress, from the Tenth Legion District; George W. Brent, formerly Gen. Bragg's Adjutant-General; W. H. B. Custis, of Accomac; Wm. H. Dulaney, of Fairfax; Jubal A. Earley, formerly commander of the Department of the Valley; J. G. Holladay, of Portsmouth; Samuel McD. Moore, of Rockbridge; Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia; Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta; Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha; Hon. Wm. C. Wickham, of Hanover.

MORE REBEL PLOTS IN CANADA

An Armed Expedition Ready to Sail from Toronto.

The Scheme Detected and Frustrated.

THE NOTORIOUS McDONALD CRIMINATED.

A TORONTO COUNCILMAN IMPLICATED.

Hand-Grenades, Greek Fire, Shells, &c., Ready for Shipment.

The Feeling in Regard to the President's Death.

ANOTHER REBEL PLOT IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Globe.

The subjoined affidavit was made the other day:

Province of Canada, City of Toronto, to-wit: I GODFREY JOSEPH HYAMS of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, shoemaker, make oath and say:

1. That I am well acquainted with one WM. LARRY MCDONALD, of the said City of Toronto.

2. That the said MCDONALD placed in my possession, in December last, a considerable quantity of munitions of war called hand-grenades, cartridges, powder, and a sledge, which he told me were intended to be conveyed to the town of Collingwood, to be there put on board the steamer *Georgian*, which, he said, was being fitted up by the owners, under the supervision of said MCDONALD, for the raid or expedition from Collingwood aforesaid, into the United States of America, in aid of the so-called Confederate States of America.

3. That the said grenades and other munitions of war were left with me to keep till called for by said MCDONALD, and that they are now in the hands of the police of this city.

4. That I am aware that the said W. L. MCDONALD, at his house on the corner of Agnes and Terauly streets, in the said City of Toronto, was manufacturing hand-grenades, Greek fire, shells and other implements of war, and had a considerable quantity concealed about the premises. I gave notice to the United States Consul in Toronto of the fact, but before the police authorities went to the premises the said munitions and implements had been removed. Some of them have, in fact, been sent to Collingwood, as I am informed and believe, for the said steamer *Georgian*.

4. I am informed and believe that, in consequence of disclosures made to the said United States Consul here, and the discoveries of the police authorities, the Hon. ROBERT SPENCE did, on Friday last the 7th day of April inst., proceed to Collingwood to inspect said vessel, and found on board thereof the said W. L. MCDONALD and various other parties and thereupon seize the said vessel, as being about to pass the frontier of this province to some place in the said United States, (with which Power Her Majesty the Queen is at Peace,) he considering that there was probable cause for believing that said vessel was about to be used for the purpose of a raid or expedition into the said United States, contrary to the act of last session of Parliament entitled, "AN ACT for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the peace of this province, and for other purposes."

6. That from the foregoing facts and from what the said W. L. MCDONALD himself told me, I say that there is probable cause for believing that the said vessel so seized was and is intended to be used in a manner contrary to the provisions of said act.

7. That I am informed and believe that one GEORGE T. DENISON is the registered owner of said vessel.

8. That on the Tuesday proceeding the said seizure, I was myself on board of said vessel, and saw MCDONALD aforesaid at work on said vessel preparing her, as I believe, for the said raid or expedition.

Sworn before me at the City of Toronto aforesaid, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1865.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J. C. P.

(Signed.) GODFREY J. HYAMS.

The conduct of MR. WILLIAM LAWRENCE MCDONALD, as here exposed, is a wretched return for the asylum afforded him in this country, but unfortunately he is not the only man of his class who has rendered us evil for good. It is well, however, that his plot has been discovered, and that it can be thwarted, even if he should escape punishment. But there is another person implicated by the above affidavit whose case is even worse than MCDONALD's. *That man is Mr. George T. Denison, City Councilman.* He is one of those young persons who are always bawling loyalty into the ears of the people, and insisting that they and those like them have a monopoly of that article, while decent, liberal-minded men are disloyal. He made a speech in that vein at the meeting a few months ago about the Alien Bill, and in a coarse, stupid speech at the City Council on Thursday night, had something of the same kind to say. We now know what his loyalty is worth.

There can hardly be any pretense of doubt as to the business for which the *Georgian* was intended. She was designed to be upon the lakes what the *Alabama* was upon the high seas. She was intended for the dastardly business of assailing unarmed vessels, peacefully engaged in commerce. She was to plunder and destroy the property of private individuals, and not to battle with the armed forces of the belligerent.

The case is vastly worse where, in addition to the ignoble character of the enterprise, we have two other crimes involved. *The case of the Georgian involves the blackest ingratitude on the part of the refugees who are concerned in the plot, and on the part of their tool, Mr. Denison, a flagrant disregard of the proclamation of his Sovereign and of the laws of his country.* In these respects, it is a very different case from that of a privateer fitted out in the country under the authority of which it is to plunder and to destroy.

Had the *Georgian* sailed on her mission for the destruction of American lake commerce, it is difficult to limit the amount of mischief which she would have inflicted upon us. Not only would injury have been done to a commerce in which our people are deeply interested, but the difficulties arising out of the Lake Erie and St. Albans raids would have been enhanced tenfold.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND MR. JUSTICE SMITH'S JUDGMENT ON THE RAIDERS.

From the Montreal Herald.

We see that some of our cotemporaries, for want of a better argument, are contented to exclaim against the absurdity of supposing that any judgment could cover with the mantle of legality such an atrocity as the assassination of the President. It is absurd, and the fact that it is so should have been considered before such a judgment was pronounced or accepted as sound. The perception of this absurdity at an earlier day would have saved one of the tribunals and a part of our press from sanctioning a most dangerous and wicked piece of nonsense. Weeks ago we said that if belligerent status, or a military commission, or instructions from a superior officer could absolutely take an act out of the purview of the civil courts, "a man who sneaked in at the President's back door, and put a pinch of arsenic in his soup," might plead these defences as a ground of escape from extradition. We little imagined that the crime we put thus hypothetically would shortly be actually committed, and might really by the escape or the criminal to our soil furnish the test which we suggested of the legal doctrine. Yet it is quite certain that Mr. Justice SMITH's law, if correct, must apply to this case. In the judgment published at length, after the Judge's own revision, we find it laid down "That the parties are belligerents, and are entitled .... to carry on the war *quoad* the other belligerent as they think fit; that no neutral could adjudicate between the belligerents as to their manner of making war; and that the authority expressed or implied of one of the belligerents to do any hostile act as against the other in any part of the territory of the belligerents takes such an act out of the range of municipal law, and removes any responsibility to that law from the individual committing it." If BOOTH, therefore, had any "implied authority," whatever that may mean, we must, if he came here, take off our hats and salute him as the officer of a belligerent government, covered from all personal responsibility for his assassination. We do not mean that Mr. Justice SMITH would patronize such a murder. We dare say, the case presenting itself, he would be the most horrified of any man in the community to see the pass at which he had arrived; but if robbery may be thus authorized, why not murder? If the private murder of a banker for the sake of money, which could not possibly affect the result of a war, why not that of a political or military chief which possibly might wholly change the result? It is beside the question to say that murder is not war. No more is a raid upon quiet country villages. But war or not war, we have nothing to do with it. Here are belligerents; here is a commission; we have nothing, therefore, to say on the subject. Whether it is war or not war, is a matter only for the belligerents themselves. Besides, Mr. Justice SMITH held that the extradition treaty was *quoad* all these cases at an end, or at least possessed of very doubtful authority.

SINGULAR IDEAS.

From the Montreal Herald.

The Kingston *Daily News* begins an article on the death of Mr. LINCOLN, on whom it cannot afford to waste a word of respect, in the following manner: "The dying prayer of that Christian gentleman, martyr, patriot and soldier, Capt. BRALL, has not been answered." Let us read this sentence again with an insertion of an historical parenthesis. "The dying prayer of that Christian gentleman, martyr, patriot and soldier, Capt. BRALL, (who on two occasions, far away from any operations of war, threw off the track railway trains loaded with innocent men, women and children, because there happened to be some soldiers in the same cars,) has not been answered."

THE GREAT MEETING IN MONTREAL.

The great meeting of sympathy held in Montreal on Wednesday, was presided over by the Mayor, and attended by the leading men of the district, including the Anglican Bishop, and members of both Houses Parliament. The resolutions of condolence were forwarded to Mr. Consul-General FOSTER, to be transmitted by him to the Department of State at Washington. The following is the speech delivered on the occasion by the Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE. He said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure it is hardly necessary for me to say that I thoroughly and emphatically indorse every syllable contained in that very short but expressive resolution. The awful crime which was committed on Friday night last in City of Washington has thrilled through every heart in Canada, and but one universal sentiment—one universal sentiment, without any exception, high or low—prevails in relation to that crime. [Cheers.] That sentiment, in one view expresses our horror and detestation of this cruel, cold-blooded assassination, and in another, our deep, sincere sympathy with the nation, thus suddenly in the midst of its rejoicings, deprived by a ruthless murderer's hands of its kind-hearted and single-minded Chief Magistrate. [Renewed cheers.] It is not on the principle of speaking no ill of the dead that I venture to subscribe personally to the declaration that this notorious assassination is not only a crime against our common humanity, and our common Christian civilization, but that the loss of Mr. LINCOLN at this moment is a loss to that humanity and civilization. [Cheers.] The spirit of clemency and moderation, and the conciliation displayed by the late President, were virtues uncommon, almost unexampled, in time of civil war; they are virtues whose sweet savor must have ascended before him to the judgment seat to which he was suddenly summoned; they were virtues which entitled him to the beatitude pronounced upon a Judean mountain, and echoed all over heaven—"Blessed are the peacemakers." Let me venture to express the hope, Mr. Mayor, that as the American people revere the memory, so they will follow, in this respect, the sublime example of their lamented President. [Cheers.] To do otherwise—to lose their equilibrium—to forego their magnanimous purposes—even under the terrible shock they have suffered, would be to allow the assassins' policy to triumph over the policy of President LINCOLN. [Continued cheers.] Thank God, there is one compensating consequence attendant even on such a crime! Never yet did the assassin's knife reach the core of a cause or the heart of a principle. No wreath of Harmodius hides in history the barren results of those bloody shortcuts to forbidden ends. And as for the wretched, most wretched criminals in this case—they cannot long hope to escape their due punishment. They have conspired in what they have done against the whole civilized world, and the whole civilized world is concerned in their apprehension, trial and execution. [Cheers.] Be their number more or less, let the virtuous vengeance of the nation be concentrated, and expended upon the guilty; but in the name of that humanity and civilization which mourns the fate of the murdered President; by the memory and example he left to his people—let the avenger's arm descend only on the guilty, and after due evidence of their guiltiness. [Cheers.] Should this be the course taken by the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that their greatest victory is yet before them; that the most shining page in their annals is yet to be written; and that the noblest example of self-government the world has yet seen is about to be set by those who will endeavor to honor the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by walking in the way and under the guidance of the spirit of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] And though not mentioned in the resolutions, the unity of which could not well be broken, it is right I should add that the citizens of Montreal, and the whole people of Canada—from the least to the highest, from the least obtrusive to His Excellency the Governor-General—indulge the hope that one great victim alone would fall, and that the Secretary of State (Mr. SEWARD) might still be spared to his country and his friends. [Cheers.]

Cry of an Injured Innocent.

LETTER FROM GEO. N. SANDERS.

To the People of the City of New-York:

Whilst your country is in the deepest mourning, and intensely excited in all its parts, the editor of the New-York TIMES, calmly sitting in his room, takes cowardly advantage, and satanically charges innocent persons, political opponents, with the highest of crimes. His fiendish words are but a degree less criminal than the act of the assassin.

So confident am I of the enlightened and impartial justice of the people of New-York City, that I will, with the permission of the authorities of the United States, go at once to that city, and give the cowardly wretch the opportunity to prove his infamous charge.

My "circular letter" that has excited the ire of this incendiary fanatic, asks for but slight alteration in the Constitution of the United States, intended as a small offering to the South, without prejudice to any Northern interest whatever, and I cannot imagine how there can be any sane man in the North, that would not gladly yield so little to have a satisfied South.

When the strife of battle shall be over, and time given for the sober second thought of the North, the development will be such that all will see and realize the fact that it is utterly impossible to hold the South under degrading or unequal terms, beyond the opportunity. GEO. N. SANDERS.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1865.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Johnston's Army Demoralized—New Dispositions of our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the 20th inst., state than an officer had arrived from Goldsboro, who stated that JOHNSTON's army was completely demoralized since hearing of LEE's surrender, and that JOHNSTON dared not risk a battle.

In consequence of this news new dispositions of the Army of the Potomac have been made.

The Ninth Corps are relieved from guarding the Southside road and ordered to Washington. Their places are to be taken by the Fifth Corps. The Sixth and Second Corps have as yet received no orders, but are hourly expecting to be sent to some prominent post.

Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in the army—labor being suspended. Nothing was talked of in the camps, among both officers and men, but the sad fate of our late President, and but one sentiment is entertained in regard to the terrible tragedy, while all their sympathies are with the bereaved family of the deceased.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 22.

There was no meeting of the Corn Exchange to-day.

The counting-houses of business men were all closed at noon.

There have been no transactions in flour or wheat to-day. Corn is in demand; sales of 2,000 bushels of the best yellow at $1 25 afloat. Whisky dull at $2 20.

The Black Hawk Destroyed.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 22.

The Mississippi squadron flagship *Black Hawk* was entirely destroyed by fire at Mound City this morning. No particulars are given.

Arrival of a French Man-of-War.

The French steam-corvette *Darien*, Capt. VERON, arrived here last night in nine days from Havana. She carries 14 guns, and a crew of 220 men; her engines are 400 horse-power. At the same time arrived the French storeship *Entrepreneute*, from the same port; 4 guns and 220 men.

THE OBSEQUIES

Departure of the President's Body from Harrisburgh.

The Sad Journey Towards Philadelphia.

MANIFESTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Imposing Arrangements in the City of New-York.

The Official Programme for the Procession on Tuesday.

Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Grand Demonstration at Union Square.

Arrangements for the Reception at the City Hall.

[OFFICIAL.]

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

The Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Marys have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the government and its protection to the rebel blockade-runners, rebel spies and every species of public enemy.

The murderers of the President, harbored there before the murder, and BOOTH fled in that direction. If he escapes, it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region.

The Military Commander of the Department will surely take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Progress of the Funeral Cortege.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., April 22—11 o'clock A. M.

The train is now leaving this city with the remains of President LINCOLN. Thousands of persons are sad witnesses of its departure.

Our company has been increased by the addition of Hon. JOSEPH BAILEY, Hon. J. K. MCCONNAUGHEY and M. HALL STANTON, Esq. The latter gentleman is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Philadelphia City Councils.

The duty of this gentleman is to extend the hospitalities of that city to those who have been specially invited to accompany the remains of the late President to Springfield.

Acting High-Constable CLARKE, of Philadelphia, is also on board of the train, and will meet a police force of 600 on his arrival in that city.

The rain has ceased, and the sun shines from an unclouded sky.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, and staff took leave of the party at Harrisburgh.

The cars are heavily draped with mourning outside and within. They are of the finest workmanship. The one containing the remains presents a more sombre hue than the others and is additionally designated by metallic ornaments.

THREE MILES FROM HARRISBURGH.

We have passed many groups of people on the road, some displaying prominent emblems of grief, and at one point a large national flag with mourning appendages was spread upon the green. Crowds stood uncovered on each side of it.

In quick succession we passed country houses, workshops and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train.

MIDDLETOWN, April 22—11:45 A. M.

The people here are assembled in full numbers. Passing a few miles beyond, we reach a partially cleared wood. Fronting the road are immense rocks. On these humble farmers and their families are silently standing. It is truly a picturesque group. The scene presented is but for a few moments. We hurry on.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 22—12:15 P. M.

We stop here for a few moments. There is a rush over wood-piles by men, women and children, to see the funeral car. This scene is more animated than mournful. There are, however, large groups of other parties who, evidently, are solemnly impressed. A man waves a black flag.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

We are making rapid time. Many persons are scattered along the road, not a few of them taking off their hats and bonnets as we pass on to Mount Joy, then to Landesville, and then to Dillersville.

ONE O'CLOCK.

We are now near Wheatland.

The attention of the passengers is directed toward the residence of JAMES BUCHANAN, about two miles from the road. The house was imperfectly, if at all, seen. The locality, however, was designated.

FIVE MINUTES PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

We are at Lancaster.

The vicinity of the railroad station is crowded with people, and further on the streets are densely filled.

Perhaps thirty or forty thousand people are here as spectators.

Over a door is seen the American flag festooned with black, and crowned within its folds is a likeness of the honored dead.

Battle-flags are displayed everywhere. Banners are at half-mast. Badges of black are seen everywhere. All elevated points, balconies, windows, housetops, etc., are occupied by persons of both sexes and all conditions.

The walls of the elegant car-house are profusely ornamented with draped flags and other emblems of relief.

On a white cloth ground with black letters are the words:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
The Illustrious Martyr.
The Nation Mourns His Loss."

This car-house is densely packed with human beings. The track, however, is kept clear. The people are surging in every direction.

The funeral car attracts impatient attention, and large crowds press in the direction of it.

A voice is heard crying out, "A lady has fainted," but this does not keep back the impetuous crowd.

The word then goes round that "GRANT is on board." This electrifies the crowd. "Where is he?" shouts thousand of voices. Many rush to the last car, and others to the front, showing that they have no definite idea as to the whereabouts of GRANT. GRANT is not on board, and the crowd is disappointed.

[*This is all received in time for this edition.*]

THE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS.

The arrangements for the reception of President LINCOLN's remains are now nearly completed. The official programme will be found below, and though it is possible that some changes may be made, they will not be of material importance. The municipal, police and military authorities are all working harmoniously together, and the display promises to be one of the grandest and most imposing that has ever taken place in this city. All the National Guard regiments in this city and Brooklyn will participate—to the Seventh being assigned the honor of acting as special escort to the remains. The civic societies and deputations from various public bodies will form an important feature of the procession. No vehicles will be admitted in the line, and the whole will march in close order, Brig.-Gen. HALL acting as Grand-Marshal.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the reception of the remains of President LINCOLN, held an adjourned meeting yesterday, Alderman OTTIWELL in the chair.

Councilman GREEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of this city be and are hereby requested to suspend their usual avocations on Monday and Tuesday next, and that His Honor the Mayor be and is hereby respectfully requested to issue his proclamation to that effect.

It was adopted.

Communications were received from Street Commissioner CORNELL, stating that all obstructions would be removed from the route of the procession and from the Park; from GEORGE W. EMBLER, of the Custom-house, asking that a place may be reserved in the procession for the Custom-house employés; from F. B. CARPENTER, the artist, offering to loan his celebrated picture, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," to be carried in the procession; from the Board of Supervisors, asking that a position may be assigned them in the line, and also from the Chamber of Commerce, stating their intention of participating in the reception.

The communications were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion it was decided to appoint Brig.-Gen. HALL Grand Marshal, with power to select his own aids.

Councilman LENT said he had just been informed that the Mayor of Boston and several members of the Common Council are now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and he moved that invitations be extended to them to take part in the procession on Monday and Tuesday next.

The motion was adopted.

Gen. BURNSIDE was at this juncture introduced by Alderman VAN VOORHIS. The General said that Mrs. CHARLES STRONG, of this city, was desirous of placing near the body of the President a shield composed of flowers, with a cross of japonicas, and he hoped that a special pass to the Governor's Room would be granted her, and that she would be afforded the necessary facilities.

The Chairman said the committee would have great pleasure in complying with Gen. BURNSIDE's request, and in affording Mrs. STRONG all the facilities required.

The committee then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The Arrangements at the City Hall.

The arrangements for the reception of the body in the City Hall are nearly completed. The canopy under which the body is to be placed, extending from the door of the Governor's Room, is being richly ornamented. In front and near the top will be placed a bust of the late President, and on each side two funeral urns. The sides of the canopy will be covered with black cloth, and the bier with black velvet. From the centre of the interior a splendid chandelier will depend, the light falling directly on the face of the corpse, and a chandelier will be placed on each side of the canopy.

On the small balcony surrounding the interior of the cupola, and directly facing the circular stairway, will be placed CARPENTER's original sketch of President LINCOLN, taken for his great painting of "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation." It was of this sketch that the President said he considered it the best portrait of himself that had been taken. The picture will be surrounded with twenty-six stars, and wreathed with black cloth, spangled with silver stars. The eyes of all who ascend the stairs to view the remains will necessarily rest upon this portrait.

The loan of this picture was requested by the Mayor. The following is Mr. CARPENTER's reply thereto:

NO. 653 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor is just received, requesting the loan of my original study of President LINCOLN, painted last year, for the obsequies on Monday.

It will give me a sad pleasure to comply with the request.

It will be observed that the head alone is finished. In explanation I would say, the picture is as it was left at Mr. LINCOLN's last sitting. It was intended only as the "study" for my large painting to which you refer. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. B. CARPENTER.

On the ground floor of the hall strong barriers are erected to keep the crowd in line. The esplanade in front of the hall will be kept clear, so that the view of the procession may not be interrupted. Invited guests, including the heads of departments, the judges, prominent clergymen, &c., &c., will assemble in the Governor's room at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. No one will be admitted to this room except by special invitation.

It is expected that the body will arrive at the City Hall about 11 o'clock to-morrow. The public will be admitted at the east basement door of the Hall, and will proceed along the passage way to the circular stairs beneath the cupola. Ascending the left-hand stairs, the coffin will be found beneath the canopy at the top. Time will be allowed for a brief glance at the remains, and visitors will then pass down the right-hand stairs, and not at the rear door. It is the present intention of the Committee of Arrangements to allow the remains to be open to the public view all night on Monday, and until noon on the following day. The procession from the City Hall will start at 1 o'clock precisely.

The Catafalque.

The funeral car constructed to carry the remains through the city in the procession, is the handsomest ever built in this country. The platform is fourteen feet long by eight feet wide and five feet high. On the platform there will be a dais six inches in height, at the corners of which are four columns supporting a canopy, curving upward at the centre, on which will be placed a beautiful Temple of Liberty. The height from the dais to the top of the temple is nine feet seven inches, making the total height of the catafalque fifteen feet and one inch. The platform and body of the car is covered with black cloth, reaching to within a few inches of the ground, and edged with silver bullion fringe. The sides of the car are trimmed with graceful festoons of black cloth, spangled with silver stars, also edged with silver bullion. At the base of each of the four columns, the national colors are festooned and covered with crape, while the columns are covered with myrtle and camellias. The canopy is of black cloth, while from the base of the temple another draping of black

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

GRANT'S ARMY.

Salute in Honor of Our Victories—The Rebel Soldiers Secreting their Arms—Good Feeling Between the Rebel and Union Armies—Nearly 40,000 Prisoners Already Paroled—One Hundred and Fifty Guns Delivered Up.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NOTTOWAY COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, April 15, 1865.

In obedience to an order from the War Department, a salute of two hundred guns was fired at this post yesterday by the batteries commanded respectively by Capt. MILLER, Capt. LORD and Lieut. WOODRUFF, in honor of the surrender of the Northern Army of Virginia.

Gen. MERRITT, who was named to parole the rebel cavalry, having completed the work assigned him, returned to his command to-day, leaving Gen. GIBBON still engaged at Clover Hill in receiving property and paroling the infantry.

The rebel army laid down their arms by brigades, but our officers observed that a large number of men appeared without arms of any kind. Doubtless many of the arms were secreted, while others were broken and thrown away. It was noticed also that all the good horses in LEE's army were private property. Gen. GORDON's private baggage filled four or five army wagons which were furnished to take it away.

On the road to this place Gen. MERRITT met WM. H. F. LEE and Staff coming in to surrender. LEE said his men had all deserted him and gone home, and he supposed he might as well surrender himself. Whole wagon-loads of arms were found at private houses, where the rebel soldiers had deposited them. Whether before or since the surrender, the reader can judge as well as myself.

The best of feeling prevails between the two armies since the surrender, and the men have mingled so freely as to get up horse-races. The rebel soldiers appear to be quite as well pleased at the termination of the war as our own troops, and travel about without molestation as if nothing had ever occurred to disturb the peace of the community. Between 35,000 and 40,000 officers and men have already been paroled, and more are coming in to give themselves up ever hour. When Gen. LEE left Richmond he had a train of 5,000 wagons. A portion of these wagons have been destroyed by our cavalry, and another part is still scattered in different directions. The rebel officers think they would have reached Lynchburgh but for Gen. SHERIDAN.

One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery had been turned in up to last night.

W. H. F. LEE's cavalry, now surrendered, numbered 4,500 men.

Gen. GORDON—the best looking General in the rebel army, by the way—reached Burkesville Junction, yesterday, on his way to Richmond.

Annexed will be found an official list of killed and wounded in the First and Second Brigades of the Third Cavalry Divisions, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. BOULBY, Medical Director of the division.

E. A. PAUL.

Official List of Killed and Wounded First Brigade Third Division, from 30th March to 8th of April, 1865.

MARCH 31, SECOND OHIO CAVALRY.

A Kayler, I—knee.	Henry Brigham, B—arm.
W Hayes, E—thigh.	Corp Isaac Ganse, B—leg.
Capt Warner Newton, E—knee.	Frank Ackley, E—arm.
	H P Wilson, E—elbow frac.
Sergt Francis Finch, H—knee.	Sam'l Young, A—lung, dead
	James Hansel, A—arm.
Chas Mellenger, A—knee.	Corp Henry Williams—shoulder.
Sergt Thos Grist, E—shoul'r.	
Robert Griffin, C—scalp.	Sam'l McCurdy, E—shoul'r
Wm Wickfield, E—foot.	James Kearnes, A—shoul'r.

FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Corp James Coburn, M—shoulder.

SECOND OHIO CAVALRY, APRIL 1.

F H Tenney, H—abdomen.	Corp James Downing, B—knee, amputation.
Sergt C S Wise, E—leg and arm.	Capt A C Houghton, A—arm.
Sergt G Northard, G—knee.	1st Lieut W Smith, I—face.
Charles Mead, Co G—eye.	Sergt R Ball, C—killed.
2d Lieut L D Bosworth, K—knee.	Sergt B H Chandler, H—back.
Sergt A J Rose, A—killed.	C H Webster, H—leg.
Richard Kyes, H—hand.	James Thompson, L—arm.
Capt H W Chester, K—leg.	John Light, G.

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY, APRIL 1.

J Doneycue, A—thigh.	Corp John Nulty, E—side.
Pat White, A—hand amputated.	D W Odell, E—shoulder.
John Doe, B—knee.	Geo Balston, G—skull.
Sergt J H Wall, C—killed.	J H Storms, G—scalp.
Capt W W Stickney, C—breast.	1st Sergt Ad Cole, H—side.
	Geo Rolfe, H—arm.
J R Manahan, C—face.	Jabez Dart, H—thigh.
Bugler Ed Wintersinger, C—arm.	E M Bostwick, H—breast.
	Maj J O'Keefe.
James Scott, C—face.	Lieut Geo W Ellis—arm.
J Corcorane, D—killed.	Sergt J H Gilbert, K—arm.
Corp F Johnson, E—killed.	J L Cooke, K—arm and leg.
	Frank Miller, M—knee.

NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

Charles Hendrick, A—face.	Corp F Zehn, F—shoulder.
John Ford, A—shoulder.	Sergt A Ruth, K—left arm
Corp M C Richardt, E—concussion.	Lt J S Hough—killed
	E Vantha, M.
Benj Weaver, E—mouth.	Col Wm J Robertson—arm.
Henry Heneman, E—knee.	Lieut H J Ackerman, D—thigh and leg.
Wm Richart, F—leg.	

FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Capt U Parmelle, I—killed.	Q M Sergt A L Burr, D—neck.
Capt A R Ely, L—killed.	Capt Ed Walton, D—hip.
C M Barham, E—hand.	Corp Wm Judson, H—face.
L B Smith, H—throat.	Thos Scannon, G—foot.
Chas Biakeslee, H—leg.	Frank May, A—knee.

APRIL 3—SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

1st Lt G B Coles.	Moses Sweeney, B—killed.
Sergt A Coles, H—leg.	Lt F McCormick, E.
Moses Birselle, L—breast.	Corp John Myers, D—hand.
Ed Bumpstead, A—thigh.	Sergt John Eldridge, D—head.
Sergt S N Sletter, M—hip.	
John Sanders, L—leg.	John Daily, E—Abdomen.
Robt Sawyer, K—hip.	Harry Garfield, E—back.
Corp Henry Perrine, D—leg	Thos Pegg, A—killed.
Corp David Cole, A—leg.	Sergt William W Bennett, C—breast.
Sergt J M Probara, B—killed.	S Dickinson, F—arm.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

Sergt I Coult, B—leg.	Capt Daniel Fanley, I—hand amputated.
Sergt John C Bryant, F—killed.	Sergt H Nichols, K—breast
Frank Cooke, P—thigh.	Lewis Salzman, K.
Wm Yates, P—arm.	Lt A Van Bulen, L—breast.
Wm Dougherty, P—leg.	Sergt H Stien, L—mouth.

FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Edward Burke, G—side.	Frank P Huntley, E—ankle

APRIL 5—THIRD NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

Corp James A Donathan—knee.	A Marks, F—shoulder.
	Sergt John Fritz—hand.
Corp E Frost, K—back.	Lieut J Tomlin, M—sabre cut, head.
Lieut Henry Hancher, L—shoulder, slight.	Sergt J W Wolf, M—breast.

APRIL 6—SECOND OHIO.

Capt H W Chester, K—scalp.	Corp J Hughey, L—hand.
Lieut W Smith, I—side.	G Seymour, D—abdomen.
S B Foster, G—side.	Lieut J Stearns, A—killed.
Sergt L M Tuttle, B—knee, flesh.	T Buck, A—killed.
	W Reed, A—killed.

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Capt W B Shaffer, A—hip, slight.	Thomas McCarty, I—arm, severe.
Corp O B Cooledge, M—leg, slight.	S L Hunt, G—abdomen, severe.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

C Grau, K—killed.	Sergt D King, G—chest
Capt A A Yard, F—head.	

FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

Frank Duffio, A—four wounds in body, killed.	L W Corbin, I—breast, kill'd.
	Ord. Sergt. H. W. Parmelee, B—arm amputated.
2d Sergt P Jewett, E—breast, killed.	Augustus Gaulis—arm.
Joseph Hart, F—killed.	Peter Maines, D—side.
J. C. Monk, G—killed.	Ord. Sgt S Wheeler, I—arm.
A Smith, F, leg—flesh	A Smith, F—leg.

APRIL 8—SECOND OHIO CAVALRY.

1st Lieut W Smith, I—groin, flesh.	J. T. Haskell, H, (April 9,) leg.
Peter Garphandt, M—killed.	Sergt B F Weany, A, (April 9,) killed.
Sergt H Phillips, E—leg.	

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Lieut James M Nims, F—side, flesh.	Capt E. B. Hanshaw, D—hand, flesh.
Samuel Bailey, E—hip.	Capt G W Remmington, H—arm.
Sergt Wm Hallcroft, L—fracture, left fibula.	Vet Surg J.N. Brann—arm.

List of Casualties Second Brigade, Third Division, April 1, Battle of Five Forks.

FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK, COL. COPPINGER COMMANDING.

Corp A Hennessy, C—killed.	Geo Bromley, B—fell from horse.
Geo W Brown, B—killed.	Wm Arnold, C—hand.
Thos G Burgess, B—killed.	Wm Ganwood, C—breast.
Capt Thomas G Putnam—breast	Corp A Vercillins, C—hip and elbow.
2d Lieut Peter Brohm, K—arm.	Jas Harding, D—side.
Benj Ackermay, A—thigh.	Jas Coyle, D—thigh.
D W Franklin, A—nose.	Edwin Hunt, D—bowels.
V Eberlin, A—head.	Sergt Stephen Mires, D—head.
B Amidon, B—bowels.	
James Gleason, F—side.	Sergt Seth Hanchett, L—arm.
John Thorp, I—face.	
Seth Demeranville, G.	Sergt Nathaniel Bryant, L—leg.
Daniel Landon, U—foot.	
G B. stwick, H—bowels.	Sergt E W Haskins, L—neck.
Jacob Heenan, H.	
Chas Craw, I—hip.	Corp L C McDonald, L—neck.
Arthur Williams, I—hip.	
Sergt P W Remis, L—leg.	Saddler Geo J Bell, M.

EIGHT NEW-YORK CAVALRY, MAJOR BLISS COMMANDING.

Lieut Jacob Chamberlain, B—thigh.	Color-Sergt Joseph Reeves, C—neck.
Sergt Frank Chappell, H—head.	Sergt John Beattie—neck.
	Frank Amsden, B—back.
Sergt H W Daggett, A—shoulder.	Frederick Pilgrine, D—arm.
Julius G Cissle—pelvis.	Color-bearer N Bowers—killed.
John Jackson—hand.	
Corp Wm Rollison—killed.	Corp W Hinman—killed.
Walter Hoag—killed.	

Total wounded....37
Total killed....7
Total....44

GEO. V. SKIFF, Surgeon Fifteenth N. Y. V., Surgeon-in-Chief Second Cavalry Brigade.

List of Casualties in Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, April 3, 1865.

EIGHTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Capt Charles T Van Dusen, B—thigh, flesh.	H H Fairbanks, G—finger.
Capt A L Goodrich, F—kill'd	P M Barton, B—abdomen.
Corp I Elwood, B—killed.	Oscar G Palmer, B—neck and side.
Corp Geo Grass, H—forehe'd.	

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY—LIEUT.-COL. HALL.

Sergt Jas Rohan, A—chest.	H B Young, H—contused knee.
Sergt Wm D Johnson, C—arm.	G B Dunn—Abdomen.
Henry Murray—leg.	Patrick Sullivan—thigh.
Nathaniel Nickerson—chest	Capt J H Hazleton—slight.
Jas Boswell, E—thigh.	Andrew Chaddenond—kill'd

FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Sergt John McGue, A—killed.

Total killed, 4; wounded, 14. Total, 18.

GEO. V. SKIFF, Surgeon 15th N. Y. C., Surgeon in Chief Second Brigade.

List of Casualties in Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, April 8, 1865.

EIGHTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

F. Cunningham, D—abdomen, died April 10.	Sergt. Henry McCarty, F—shell, side
Marshall King—left shoulder and lung.	Samuel Engler, B—hip.
	J. W. Davis, B—fall of horse.

FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus I. Root—killed.	Sergt. James Wilbur, B—breast and arm
Wm Cooper—killed.	Corp A.B. Tuttle, F—arm
Amos R Walkins—thigh.	Sergt Nath'l L West—arm
Sergt Daniel W Vickery—shoulder.	Capt Albert S Barr—hand
	Sergt Jesse Griffin—thigh

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

George B Dunn—killed.	Lieut E D Woodbury—arm and hand.
Sergt Ed Yates—left leg.	
Sergt M M Rodgers—right side.	C R Bagley—shoulder.
	Geo M Farrington—thigh.
C J Kingsbury—left hand.	C J Bell—hand.
M Hagan—side.	Lieut W Farrington—thigh.

NINTH APRIL.

Capt B F Clifford—left arm.	Thos Hyde—temp. region.

FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Capt Albert O Skiff—neck.	Corp Peter RoHo—killed.

GEO. V. SKIFF, Surgeon 15th N. Y. C., Surgeon-in-Chief Second Brigade, Third Division.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY CAVALRY.

Sergt Chas Akins—head.	Chas Springfield—cheek.

MARCH THIRTY-FIRST.

Lieut John Joralemon—leg.	Geo Wilbor—arm.
	August Wing—leg.

Official List of Casualties in Third Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, from March 29 to April 10, 1865.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Lewis Clements, H—head.	Franz Lachmon, E—arm.
Robt Kennedy, M—face.	Sergt Frank Church, D—neck.
John H Sheppard M—neck.	
William Kelly, M—foot	Sergt A H Van Zaun, A—shoulder.
Capt Edwin E Sawacool, K—fracture hip joint.	Sergt-Maj Oliver L Umphray, A—leg amputation.
Pat Murtha, K—foot.	
Lt Joseph Walter, G—side.	John Goving, F—scalp.
Sergt Fred Chilmun, G—back.	Chas Baker, B—sabre wound.
Dyonicius Woblfert, G—loins.	Patrick Delanty, H—wound side.

FIRST WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Maj S B Howe—killed.	Robert Armstrong, D—side.
Geo W Poston, A—leg.	Sergt Julius Holman, D—head and side.
Sergt Henry M Smith, E, hand,	Blacksmith Lemuel Brown, F, hand and body.
Wm Scott, E, side.	Sergt J Beverlin, F, side.
Corp Jackson Flick, I, thigh	Saddler William Carroll, K, foot.
Corp Moses Craig, I, killed	

SECOND WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Chas Morris, G—flesh wound.	Sergt Robert Hammons, E—leg.
Thos McMasters, A—leg.	D W Cheerington, C.
Byron Holmes, A—head and shoulder.	Wm Weed, C.
	J A Kirk, C—ankle.
G M Crawford, A—arm and side.	Thomas Ross, D—ankle joint.
Thad Ronus, A—arm and side.	Dan Wills, E—back.
	Lieut E D Robison, A—hip.
Lieut E McMillan, A—elbow.	Sergt Jacob Welzel, G—leg.
Chas Wilson, B—knee joint.	
Sergt S P Hanner, D—hip.	W S Bigger, F—breast.
J Culby, E—head.	J Blackenship, B—breast.
Lieut J W Coom, E—back and shoulder.	J Patterson, E—temple.
	Corp L C Spencer, B—killed.
Sergt E C Ward, E—thigh	Corp C R Russell, A—killed.
T Gray, F—back and shoulder.	Corp T Dunbar, A—killed.
	G Montgomery, G—face.
Arch Long, B—thigh.	W Brazel, G—leg.
C Boynton, B.	R Aikins, G—leg.
R Hordon, B—arm.	Lieut G Freeman, C—jaw.
Corp D Loyd, B—leg.	G W Wiseman, G—shoulder.
Corp M C Hurn, B—leg.	D Sullivan, E—scalp.
James Patterson, E—leg.	Wm Crathers, G—face and eye.
James Markle, E—foot.	
Henry Williams, E—breast.	Charles Varian, B—foot.
Sergt G P Sandford, F—thigh.	W B Hutchinson, G—killed.
	Martin Sutherland, C—foot.
Corp A Ashley, E—leg.	William Sarls, A—thigh.
G B Walker, F—head.	James Cochran, E—side.
W Spencer, C—breast	James Croon, G—hand.
John Collard, G—abdomen.	George D Pile, F—killed.

THIRD WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Capt G A Sexton, I—slight.	H Williams, H—breast.
Thomas Taylor, K—slight.	Wm France, G—foot.
John Grover, I—hip.	Robert Herner, C—cheek.
A Sissler, B—breast.	E J Clayton, D—breast.
Corp S A Wall, K—leg.	C W Shiper, G—thigh.
H H Gallivin, K—foot.	Capt J S Hurst, M—slight.
L Sherman, H—thigh.	

A true report of casualties as reported by the several regiments, April 14, 1865.

H. M. BURLEIGH, A. A. G.

List of Property Captured and Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

Report of property captured and destroyed by Third Cavalry Division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. CUSTER commanding, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1865, on the SHERIDAN expedition from Winchester to White House, Va.:

List of Property.	Valuation.
14 pieces artillery	$21,000
10 caissons	7,000
284 army wagons	28,000
4 battery wagons	2,000
9 portable forges	3,700
1,300 horses	130,900
2,444 single sets harness	24,440
2 cords harness leather	5,000
2,400 stands small arms	50,000
100 kegs powder	10,000
5,000 rounds ammunition	28,000
900,000 rounds musket ammunition	86,000
18 railroad bridges or 10,000 feet of bridging	2,000,000
40 miles railroad track	1,200,000
10 railroad depots	100,000
10 water tanks	20,000
100,000 feet bridge timber	100,000
50 miles telegraph destroyed	20,000
4 steam saw mills	40,000
800 cords wood	8,000
1,000 cavalry saddles	30,000
700 pack saddles	7,000
800 bushels salt	16,000
90,000 pounds bacon and pork	45,000
1,000 barrels flour and meal	12,000
10,000 bushels corn	10,000
5,000 bushels wheat and oats	5,000
Tobacco issued and destroyed	2,000,000
Damage done Richmond and Lynchburgh Canal	30,000
	$6,047,040

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

C. W. LEE, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

FROM RICHMOND.

Paroled Rebel Officers—An Altercation—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

We have still a very great quantity of paroled rebel officers among us, and the large admixture of gray backs with our blue-coated uniforms, in the streets, hotels and everywhere, produce the strangest picture, and call up the strangest ideas imaginable. I am sorry to say that I to-day, for the very first time, heard of a row between some rebel officers and ours at the Spotswood House. The merits of the case I know not, except that whisky, as usual, had its part, and led to an unpleasant altercation. Although a small affair, and ending in nothing, the very smallest affairs are of the utmost consequence and significance in a community composed of such discordant elements as we have here just now, and cannot be watched with two much circumspection. I am glad to say that Maj.-Gen. ORD seems fully alive to this, and has inspired confidence by the safeguards which he is known to have everywhere in and around the city, if restless individuals, on either side, should be foolish enough to attempt creating any trouble. Two things I saw yesterday, which appeared to me very ugly and unnecessary anachronisms, and, from the indignant manner in which I heard several of our officers discussing them, I have no doubt that Gen. ORD will be so informed as to put a stop to such exhibitions. A rebel officer was pointed out to me swaggering along the crowded hall of the Spotswood House, with a huge horse-pistol hanging to a leather belt at his side, and, which he, from time to time, ostentatiously pulled out as if to examine the trigger. On another occasion I saw a Lieutenant strutting about in his gray coat, with a pair of one of our lieutenant's shoulder-straps on his shoulders. If these were not intended to be considered as *trophies*, as they doubtless were, it is enough that they were *supposed*, by every one, to be so intended, and the effect was, therefore, equally offensive. To be magnanimous to a conquered foe is all right enough; but it is carrying magnanimity too far to allow that foe to flaunt his arrogance at us, and I don't think such behavior is considered either soldier-like or decorous among gentlemen of the Southern army, or such exhibitions would not be so very rare at this time in Richmond.

The invitation of Gen. ORD to the inhabitants of the city, calling upon them to resume their various trades and occupations, and promising every protection to those engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits, is having a magical effect. Already many stores are opened, and more would be if the disastrous fire had not made it almost impossible for any one to find a place of business; at least in the business part of the town. Rents are, necessarily very high, people thinking nothing of charging $200 or $300 a month for a paltry little ground floor room, even in the upper part of the town, whither business was only beginning to struggle.

Another very interesting feature is, that the ladies—hitherto quite invisible—are venturing out from their seclusion, like butterflies on a Summer morning. Whether it is the fine Spring weather which tempts them out, or that they are now quite satisfied that the "Northern Vandals" are not quite as bad and dangerous as they have always been represented—or that they now feel perfectly safe in the presence of so many of their natural protectors, the graybacks—or all these causes combined—certain it is that their presence is daily becoming more and more frequent and refreshing. The old proverb says: "A cat may look at a queen," and so I hope I am not impertinent in saying that I to-day met, in the streets, several of the prettiest faces and figures I ever saw in my life. I will go further, and state that for tasteful and lady-like simplicity of dress, out of doors, they would be a good model for some of our fashionable "street-sweepers" of Broadway. I must add that whatever dislike they may entertain toward their Northern visitors, I have not yet seen one of the fair sex make the slightest manifestation of her feeling in public.

The Assassination and its Effects.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1865—5 A. M.

A copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of Sunday, which I have, since writing the above, had a glimpse at, (for we have no New-York papers of a later date than Saturday,) seems, unfortunately, to fasten the hideous crime, beyond all doubt, upon BOOTH, the actor. This intensifies the calamity, for the reasons before mentioned, and all hearts are paralyzed by the horrid suspicion that it was the work of a deep and wide-spread conspiracy. God only knows what may now be the result. As far as Richmond is concerned, the bare suspicion thus fastened on the public mind will, I fear, prove most disastrous. Capital is the most timid of all things; and capitalists who, only as late as Sunday morning, when the brightest of futures seemed open before us, would have looked, and did look, upon this city as one of the most promising spots for investment in any kind of business, have already taken the alarm, and will now, doubtless, wait until the same amount of confidence shall be restored; *when* that may be, who can *now* tell?

And, without the aid of Northern capital, how and when can Richmond and the wasted plains of Virginia ever hope to resuscitate from their now paralyzed condition? An enormous Confederate military population has been sent to desolate homes, by the termination of hostilities in the field, and all these people—officers and men—must be absolutely penniless. The rank and file cannot be expected to have anything at all, and those officers who had money have found the reduction of the currency leaving so much waste paper in their hands. The government stores and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are relieving a vast deal of misery among the poorest classes, but it is very evident this cannot long continue. No government can undertake to feed and support whole cities and territories of non-producing people. If the Northern capital should be scared away by the confusion created by the wicked conspiracy against the momentous and valued life just snatched from us, what, in God's name, is to become of these people? That is what every one is asking here; none more vehemently than the Southern men themselves—and I must confess that a more staggering question a nation never yet had to confront.

To add to the difficulty, it is quite evident that many, abusing the generous offer of Maj.-Gen. ORD respecting the unlimited resumption of business, are already scheming hard to run up the cost of the necessaries of life, as under JEFF. DAVIS' régime; the commonest articles are now commanding a price which puts them entirely beyond the reach of the poor, and not at all justified by even surrounding circumstances. Nothing but direct military authority can overrule existing extortion, and force rents and the necessaries of life down to some standard approachable by the population, and Gen. ORD will no doubt soon see to this, for the crisis is already upon us, and something must not only be done, but speedily.

There is a rumor that MOSBY has been taken prisoner, and lodged last evening in the Libby Prison; but I have no time—before dispatching this—to ascertain the truth or fidelity of the statement.

J. R. HAMILTON.

Affairs in the Late Rebel Capital—Antiquities of Richmond—Miscellaneous.

The Richmond *Whig*, of April 20, has the following:

THE ANTIQUITIES OF RICHMOND.

As we promised, we continue from yesterday our notices of the prominent points and places of note, interesting to the stranger, in Richmond. The great fire has obliterated many of these, but enough remains to form an entertaining chapter. Among the most respectable antiquities in point of age and appearance of which Richmond can boast, is the old stone house, of one story, on Main-street, near the corner of Twentieth, which dates, probably, A. M. C., and, what is more remarkable, has always been in the Ege family. It was one of the first houses ever erected on the site now occupied by Richmond, and tradition says it was once an old Indian fort and the lodge of a chief. Modernized, it became the resort of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and others. It has a history which would be interesting if gathered.

On the very summit of the high and steep hill north of the Ege House stands the old Adams mansion, a cotemporary, probably, erected by its original proprietor, whose domain was separated by Shockoe Creek from that of Col. BYRD, the founder of Richmond. The mansion retains its primitive and picturesque appearance, and is kept in fine preservation by its present owner, Mr. LOFTIN N. ELLETT.

The old parish church of St. John's, Church Hill, which is entitled to precedence for its sacred character, and probably for its age also, is preserved in its ancient purity of simple architecture, with the addition of only a tower and belfry. This church was the Virginia house of burgesses pending the American revolution, and it was within its walls that PATRICK HENRY gave utterance to that remarkable speech in which occurs the now household sentence of "Give me liberty or give me death!" When McCLELLAN was encompassing Richmond in 1862, and while one of the series of battles was progressing, a dreadful thunder storm arose, and the lightning struck the steeple, throwing down a portion of it. The event was looked upon as very ominous at the time.

Just back of the Richmond House, Governor-street, was Council Chamber Hill. The old Continental Capitol occupied a site at the base of this hill, and the homeliness of the building was adapted to its locality; but it may be questioned whether in that mere wooden barn, more high talent, more political wisdom, and more true patriotism was not assembled than has gathered since in the marred copy of a beautiful Grecian temple, which, in its coat of shabby stucco, crowns the beautiful summit of Capitol Hill.

The Old Capitol, as it was called until it was demolished, stood on Fourteenth-street, (or modern Pearl-street,) below Exchange-alley. The edifice was a plain one-story building, originally of small dimensions. From halls of legislation it was converted into counting-rooms—bills of exchange were drawn in place of legislative bills—bargain and sale superseded motions and enactments. Bargain and sale never contaminated those halls when occupied by the Fathers of the Republic. Alas, that it should be charged to their successors with so much truth.

Where the Monumental Church now stands on Second-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a large brick edifice, used as a theatre, once stood. This theatre was the scene of a terrible disaster on the night of Dec. 26, 1811. The theatre took fire during the performance, and seventy-two persons perished in the flames. The portico of the church, which was reared upon the spot, now covers the tombs and ashes of most of the victims, whose names are recorded upon the tablets of the monument, from which the church takes its name.

On Marshall-street can be seen, in an excellent state of preservation, and the occupancy of a gentleman of wealth, the residence in which Chief-Justice JOHN MARSHALL lived while in Richmond. The agency of the United States Sanitary Commission is located in this building.

A short distance from it, on Ninth-street, stands the mansion of PATRICK HENRY, now in the occupancy of his blood relative, PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, Prosecuting Attorney of the Confederate States District Court up to the time of the occupation of Richmond.

On Ninth-street, opposite Capitol-street, is the law office in which PATRICK HENRY gathered, from the books, the eloquence that made him great. The building has suffered from fire once or twice, and repairs has somewhat changed its original appearance. At the time of the evacuation it was in the occupancy of Hon. JAS. LYONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL.

A statement has been recently published which does great injustice to Mr. CORKERY, proprietor of the Spottswood Hotel. The writer charges that the coffee is bad, the tea execrable, and the bill of fare generally not fit for the delicate palates of gentlemen. We know from experience, and we have the verification of one who has spent many months in a Richmond prison, that contending, as the proprietor has to do, with difficulties of the most stupendous sort—against hard times, scarcity and high prices—the Spottswood has given a bill of fare not only excellent for the times, but far above the average, and which would do no disgrace to better times.

NEW READING-ROOM.

The Confederate Reading-room, on Eleventh-street, was destroyed in the great conflagration, with very full and complete files of all the Southern papers then published, which if saved would have been valuable as material for history. We are glad to see that Mr. W. H. WALKER, formerly Librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association, has opened a new reading-room at No. 117 Bond-street, up stairs, next door to PIZZINI's confectionary establishment, where he would be glad to see his friends. Full files of all the Northern secular and religious journals, magazines and pamphlets can always be found there. The room will prove a pleasant place of resort to persons who for four years have been in a great measure debarred from the perusal of Northern and European publications.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Monday, the 3d inst., the day of the occupation of the city, Col. R. H. LORTON, Collector of Customs of the Confederate States, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and died shortly thereafter. Col. LORTON was standing on Maine-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock, looking at the conflagration, when some one remarked, "Oh! look, here comes the Yankee!" He looked, and, apparently overcome, sank down, striking his temple on the curbstone. He was removed to his home and died that same day.

It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the grandfather of the deceased was the first Collector of Customs under the government of the first revolution, and he (Col LORTON) the first Collector of Customs under the Confederate Government, cotemporary with the second revolution.

Col. LORTON was about 45 years of age, and leaves a family.

BANK CHECKS

upon the several banks destroyed were, yesterday, still blowing about Main-street, duly filled up and signed, and the negroes and boys were gathering them up by dozens for presentation when the banks resume payment again. We saw a little fellow with seven checks, perfect in every respect, and aggregating upon their face some thirty-two thousand dollars. The youth could not resist the impression that he was immensely wealthy, with the bank upon which they were drawn in ruins before him, and payment forever stopped it may be. Now, if ever, it can be said with truth by the holders of notes and checks, based upon Confederate securities, "He who steals my purse steals trash."

THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

late President of the United States, which took place in Washington yesterday, was recognized in Richmond by the suspension of all government labor not absolutely necessary, the placing of all the flags at half mast throughout the city and upon the shipping. At noon twenty-one minute guns were fired by the war vessels in the harbor; and the roar of the guns as they reverberated through the city, awoke in the minds of all, the realization of the solemn event that was transpiring at the Capitol of the nation.

FISH

of all tribes was the most noticeable feature of the market offerings yesterday. They were plentiful, looked fine and inviting, but we could not see that prices were much affected—they refused to come down. The weather is now delightful, and the fishing season in its prime, so fish must soon become a drug upon the market, and prices will of a necessity come down to more reasonable figures. Shad were held yesterday at $1 50 per pair.

NO PASSAGE FOR PAROLED PRISONERS.

By order of Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General, no passports to go North will be given, at present, to paroled officers or soldiers of the Confederate army. We are not officially informed of the causes that prompted this restriction, but we are satisfied that the order is a judicious one, in view of the present state of affairs in the Northern States, growing out of the assassination of President LINCOLN.

THE MINING OF THE LIBBY PRISON.

An investigation of the basement of the Libby Prison, since its occupation by the Federal military authorities, revealed the fact that the powder magazine planted there for the purpose of blowing up the prison in the event of the capture of Richmond by DAHLGREN, had been removed some time subsequently. The excavation is very plainly to be seen.

FROM THE COUNTRY BETWEEN RICHMOND AND STAUNTON.

From a gentleman who reached the city Wednesday, we learn that there is perfect quiet in all the country between Staunton and Richmond. The colored population have, with rare exceptions, remained at their homes and pursued their usual avocations. Most of the colored hands hired to the Central Railroad, it is true, ran off about the time of the evacuation of Richmond, but they did so under the belief that they were all about to be forced into the rebel army, this impression being formed by an order from Col. RICHARDS, Quartermaster at Gordonsville, to the white men in charge of the hands to bring them all to that place. The only apprehension now in the minds of the farmers is founded on the absurd idea that has somehow gained currency, that the military authorities intend sending through the country and impressing their plow-horses.

Gordonsville was evacuated simultaneously with Richmond, the wounded and such of the property as could be got away being removed to Lynchburgh, there to fall into the hands of Gen. GRANT's troops.

MILITARY ORDERS.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED POOR OF RICHMOND.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., April 18, 1865.

It is not intended that the assistance furnished to the poor of Richmond, by the United States authorities, within the last fortnight, shall be permanent. Work is to be provided for all, and those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity to work will be deprived of rations.

All colored men in Richmond can find work, shelter and food on application to Capt. SLAGHT, Assistant-Quartermaster, at the steamboat wharf, and the Relief Commission have been instructed to furnish no ration tickets to this class of individuals.

All destitute persons, white or colored, who have come in from the country are directed to return to their homes, where there is abundance of work, and where work will produce food.

It has been announced to the authorities that instances have occurred of persons drawing rations, when they were already supplied with food. Similar cases will be summarily and severely punished. It is intended to supply none but those who are absolutely destitute, and who are unable to obtain work.

It is also brought to the attention of the authorities that men and women, of the vagrant sort, upon not receiving the amount of supplies, or the ration tickets that they claimed, have threatened the lives of the visitors, who were engaged in investigating their cases. The prompted punishment will be meted out to any guilty of this offence; men will be placed in irons, and women in close confinement at once.

While the United States authority is anxious to relieve entirely the suffering existing here, it is equally determined not to allow its benevolence to be abused or misapplied. By command of Maj. Gen ORD.

ADAM BADEAU, Lieut. Col. and President Relief Commission.

TO GUERRILLAS AND NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULA DISTRICT, RICHMOND, VA.

In virtue of Special Orders from Headquarters of the Department, I have assumed command of the Peninsula District, composing the counties immediately north of the James River.

I take it for granted that the surrender of Gen. LEE's army virtually includes all Virginia troops whose organization has been part of said army, although their duties have been in a separate district.

Companies of such troops are still known to be stationed in the counties mentioned as belonging to this district. Officers and men in these organizations are directed to surrender themselves as prisoners of war and be paroled, that they may return to their homes and give their assistance in establishing order and peace in their immediate neighborhoods.

It is my intention to establish detached posts throughout this district, purely for the protection of the citizens of the country from the illegitimate bands of armed men and marauders of every description.

Citizens are requested to give their aid to this end, by supplying information which may lead to the arrest of all persons who may commit depredations of any kind.

All men who have belonged to any organized company of Confederate troops, included in the surrender of Gen. LEE's army, or otherwise, who have returned to their homes, are requested to register their names at the posts established in their vicinity.

Those men whose experience in war renders peace more dear, are requested to give every assistance to the recognized forces of the United States Government in their endeavors to render property secure, and lives safe from the attacks of men who take advantage of the present state of affairs for the purpose of private gain or private revenge.

It has come to the knowledge of the authorities, that the negroes on the different farms are refusing to work, or are leaving their accustomed homes, and coming into Richmond and other places occupied by troops. They are hereby directed to remain at their old homes, to do work as usual on the farms, and raise the produce necessary for their maintenance, and are assured that their freedom shall be protected.

B. C. LUDLOW, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Paroles of Gen. Lee and his Army.

The following was the parole signed by Gen. LEE and his staff officers:

"We, the undersigned, prisoners of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding said army, to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, commanding the armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the relative authorities.

R. E. LEE, General.
W. H. TAYLOR, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.
CHAS. S. VENABLE, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
CHAS. MARSHAL, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
H. E. PRATON, Lieut.-Col. and Ins. General.
GILES BROOKE, Major and A. A. Surgeon-Gen.
H. S. YOUNG, A. A. General.

Done at Appomattox Court-house, Va., this ninth (9) day of April, 1865."

The parole was countersigned as follows:

The above-named officers will not be disturbed by United States authorities as long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

GEO. H. SHARPE, Gen. Asst. Provost-Marshal.

The officers of the rebel army signed the following parole for their men:

"I, the undersigned, commanding officer of ——, do, for the within-named prisoners of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Confederate States Army, commanding said army, to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, commanding armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within-named shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in military or any capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Appomattox Court-house, Virginia, this 9th day of April, 1865.

The within-named will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 17, 1865.

Charleston has seen some strange sights during the last four years, as its solitary chimneys, crushed houses and shattered pillars do abundantly testify; but it is doubtful if any sight would have been considered so improbable four years ago, and so hateful to the chivalry of this city, as that which has been witnessed in the last two days. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, for whose head $30,000 has been offered by this Christian community in years gone by, has been walking its streets at his ease and with perfect safety. Even more, he has addressed a large body of its colored citizens, and been welcomed by them with the greatest enthusiasm and expression of affection, and no one that we have heard has thought of earning the above tempting sum of money.

If anything more wonderful than this could be conceived perhaps it is that H. W. BEECHER should have preached in this same city—not in St. Philip's, or any other of the aristocratic churches, of which this city has a score or more, and not coming, as has been so often done by some of our clergymen North, to their everlasting disgrace, to preach to the rich and proud men-owners, and men-stealers, and traitors, with honied words to quiet their consciences—but to speak words of encouragement and hope and warning to the poor and the broken-hearted, that gather and have gathered for years in Zion Church, and to any others that may choose or chance to be there.

The church, originally called "Garrad's Church," from a celebrated pastor, is a large square building capable of holding nearly three thousand hearers.

To-day it was full to its utmost capacity with as various and motley a congregation as minister ever looked upon. Near the pulpit sat a few whites, like the foam of the crest of the wave that was pressing in from the large open doors in the side of the building; with this exception the audience was made up of negroes of every shade of color, of all ages and of both sexes, the women mostly wearing turbans of bright colors.

The exercises opened by singing the hymn beginning with these words:

"My God, the spring of all my joys—
The life of my delights."

The singing was congregational, and marked with that peculiar wail-like melody so characteristic of negro sacred song.

The second hymn was the familiar one beginning:

"Daughter of Zion, from the dust,
Lift up thy fallen hand."

Mr. BEECHER reading the hymn through, and then interlining. There was a little hesitation in striking up the tune by the leaders in front, when a sweet, gentle female voice, half warble and half wail, without tremor or apparent embarrassment, took up the words, and gave the first line before any other one got ready to join her; then one voice after another dropped in, until the whole house was filled with the song.

The psalm selected was the seventy-third, descriptive of the prosperity, the pride, the foolishness, and ultimate ruin of the wicked. With the history of this city before us, no one could but be impressed with its singular truthfulness, especially of these verses: "Surely Thou didst set them in slippery places; Thou castedst them down to destruction. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment." Mr. BEECHER's text was the fifth, sixth and seventh verses of the thirty-seventh psalm. The subject which he drew from this text was "The Waiting of God's Saints."

He apparently had but very few notes, and spoke in his usual manner for the larger part of the sermon, and with about his usual success, every eye and ear attentive, and every face often lighted up by the apt illustration or strong antitheses of the speaker. He said that waiting was both hard and easy—easy as a sin; that is *laziness*. Hard as a duty; that is *patience*. He accounted for the difficulty of patient waiting by the fact of our looking upon so small a portion of the great work that is before us. He spoke of all men as building up, either willingly or unwillingly, the kingdom of God. He described this kingdom as spiritual and invisible, growing slowly, because it is to grow so large. If a pine tree that is to stand for a century, grows so slowly that from day to day you can see no change, how much more slowly might we expect the kingdom of God to be, that embraces every circumstance that ever happens, and every race and condition of man, and is for eternity.

It is this truth of God's design to establish His kingdom upon the earth, and of His over-ruling everything to that end, that is the foundation of our *Faith* and *Hope*.

In the light of this truth of God's kingdom being established upon the earth, he showed the folly of that discouragement which men feel because things are so imperfect. And again, the folly of those who envy the prosperity of the wicked. It is but for a day—certain ruin follows.

Then he began to hold up this same truth as a comfort to those who had suffered the loss of friends in this struggle for our country. Those that had fallen were the seed of a higher good and a greater blessedness. Such was ROBERT SHAW. No monarch upon his throne in Europe had done or was doing so much good as was this loved young man, buried in the parapet of Fort Wagner. Such was the chivalric DAHLGREN.

Feeling was accumulating in the audience, and began to be heard in the low moaning and response, like the sound of the waves upon a distant shore; but when he spoke directly to the blacks before him, of their sufferings in the days gone by, and now of their release; of the loss of their children and of the return of so many, and exhorted them since God had done so much for them to wait with faith and patience for the remainder, and assured them that the morning was on the mountains and the day was at hand, they broke out all over the house in low ejaculations of praise and of thanksgiving. The day was at hand, and they saw it; and the suppressed tone was that of men who could not restrain their joy for the vision. There was no loud shouting, nothing boisterous; it was simply the overflow of deep feeling that could not be restrained. If any of you have open sins, he said, abandon them. If any harbor revenge, rid yourselves of it. I hear good things of you; do better. Mothers in Israel, I expect to hear still more worthy things of you. Fathers, I expect to hear of you counselling better things than ever before. Young men, I expect to hear that you are more virtuous and manly than those that have gone before you.

Many of you old saints will only look over into the promised land, and see it afar off, but your children will enter in. Israel is going to be free. [Cries of bress de Lord." "We believe it," and one voice near me broke out into a clear hearty laugh of joy.] Intelligence is coming, liberty is coming, virtue is coming.

It is not my joy that this family is down or that one, but this is my joy, that Charleston is free, and every man guiltless of crime can walk her streets unmolested. That our nation marked out for so great things is free. And brethren, consecrate yourselves to the service of Christ, live nobler lives. Bear the cross, it is not for a great while. Some of you are almost down to the river, and it is not half as deep as you think it is. They wait for you on the other shore; you that have showed kindness to the poor white prisoners; you that have borne stripes for it; your reward is waiting you on the further shore.

Sobs and ejaculations of praise swelled through the church. The speaker was in full sympathy with his audience, and it was heart pleading with heart when he urged them all, men, women and children, to meet him in heaven, there together and alike glorious in the light of God, to give praise and glory and honor unto Him who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever.

Such is an outline of Mr. BEECHER's sermon in Charleston. None who heard it but will say that it was one of his best and most successful pulpit efforts. It contained food for the strong and for the weak, and touched the hearts of all.

The audience then sang "Roll, Jordan, Roll," a favorite sacred negro melody, very simple in words and music, but very powerful when sung by a large congregation, many of the members keeping time with head and body swaying to the music.

After the benediction many gathered around to take Mr. BEECHER's hand and thank him for coming and preaching to them. One of them said in my hearing: "Mr. BEECHER, I feel so much I couldn't shout." Many gave him beautiful bouquets of roses. Others gathered in little knots in different parts of the room and sang, holding each other by the hand, speaking and answering in song. The words have escaped my memory, but the effect of this singing will never be forgotten. Of all religious services that it has been my lot to witness and partake of in this or foreign lands, none equal that of Rev. H. W. BEECHER's preaching in Charleston.

S. S.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

Additional Particulars of Her Departure From Ferrol.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

FONDA VISCAINA, FERROL, Saturday, March 25, 1865.

I hasten to give you notes of the movements of the *Stonewall* and American frigates in our neighborhood.

On the 23d the ram left here at 10 A. M., accompanied by the Spanish frigate *Concepcion*. She went outside the Bay or Harbor of Ferrol, and took a north-east course for about five miles, but finding the sea too heavy to work her 300-pounder gun forward, Capt. PAGE decided to return into port and discharge some of the coals stowed in the fore-part of the vessel. The Federals lying in Corunna made no attempt to come out and engage him; indeed, had they wished, they could have prevented the ram re-entering Ferrol, as she was in sight of the *Niagara* more than an hour and a half.

The *Stonewall* returned into harbor about half-past twelve. By the time she had run four miles up the harbor the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* steamed out of Corunna, and came close up to the mouth of Ferrol harbor, returning almost immediately to Corunna.

Capt. PAGE proceeded at once to lighten his ship forward, and after succeeding in doing so to his satisfaction, he again made up his mind to challenge the Federals, and yesterday morning about half-past ten A. M. left this port, having first sent a boat to the mouth of the harbor and in view of the Federal ships, with a battle-flag hoisted on a mast. He went out in fighting trim, leaving two of his best boats behind. The *Concepcion* again accompanied him out to sea. He went out of harbor and stood out for the open sea between here and Corunna, cruising to and fro for more than three hours and a half, but neither of the Federals made an attempt to leave port.

Capt. PAGE then stood up for the *Concepcion*, and after telling her Captain that the Federals would not come out and fight him, said he wished to return here, ship boats, and take in the coal he had discharged, and then leave the coast, but he was denied permission to do so. He sent a letter on shore to his agent to that effect by the *Concepcion*, and also another by a fishing-boat, saying he wished his spare boats sent out to sea last night, that he might take them on board. There were thousands of people assembled on the hills by the sea-coast to witness the combat. They were crying shame on the Federals. Should any of their officers venture on shore they will be hooted through the town. The officers here are anxious that they may still have an opportunity of expressing their admiration of the pluck of the Confederates. It is the talk of every one in the place.

I went out last night in a boat to the mouth of the bay, and waited till 2 o'clock this morning; but the *Stonewall* did not come near. Some fishermen report having seen her, at 5 A. M., thirty miles off shore. It is probable she will yet return and show fight once more to the Federals.

I have sent a letter out by a fishing-smack for the Captain of the *Stonewall*, if she comes in sight, and shall most likely go out to sea to-night to meet her, and try to get some coals on board, and the boats also.

I fear you can make but little out of this hasty scribble. In noticing the affair you cannot speak too highly of the pluck and bravery of Capt. PAGE and his crew, waiting five hours in gun-shot of Corunna, in face of two frigates such as the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*.

FERROL, Sunday, March 26.

Since writing my last, there has been no news of the *Stonewall*. I therefore think she must have made either for Lisbon or Santander to recoal. The weather is calm and fine; there is, therefore, no fear for her safety.

The enthusiasm and admiration of the people here is not to be described in words; nothing else is talked of; one hears the same subject in the streets, clubs or private houses. The officers here have arranged to give a splendid banquet to the officers and crew of the *Stonewall*, should she return; they will be carried through the streets in triumph. At Corunna, also, the excitement is very great; all, even to the ladies, are loud in their praise of the handful of men on board the Confederate. It is intended there also to give dinners and balls to her crew, should she put in. None of the Federals dared venture on shore after their public disgrace; they would most certainly have been mobbed. Even as it was, boats were rowing near the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, hooting at their officers, and calling them cowards and *cochinos* (pigs.) There were, I believe, some 8,000 persons assembled near Corunna to witness the fight, had it taken place, and among them the Governor-General, who publicly said that should any of the Federals come on shore and enter any of the *cafes* or clubs, all Spaniards should get up and leave the room instantly. The American Vice-Consul in Corunna, Mr. FUENTES, has been hooted and whistled at in the public streets. There is also a Mr. PALMER, an American by birth, but at present Chief Engineer of the Spanish frigate *Tetuan* who has got himself into bad repute by his activity in acting as spy for the Federals since they came here. He is hissed at and mobbed by the women and children of the town, and called the Federal spy, and is a disgrace to the Spanish navy, having used his position and uniform as a cloak to his real character, he having gone on board the ram when she first came, and taken observations for the use of the *Federals*, and since then been continually watching and telegraphing the movements of the *Stonewall*.

All day yesterday the Federal ships had steam up in Corunna harbor as usual, and men at the mast-heads looking out. I think they wished to leave, but were afraid the ram might make her appearance from behind some point or creek and surprise them. I believe they sailed last night, taking advantage of the darkness to make their escape, and also to avoid the hooting of the people. The contempt of all here is much increased at the fact of the brag and bombast the Yankees indulged in before the *Stonewall* came out, they saying that she would hardly make a good breakfast for them. They also said that after the fight they intended giving a ball, &c., to the leading people of Corunna.

I fear I have but given a very imperfect idea of this affair, but hope the facts I have stated may be of some service. It is impossible to praise too highly the daring and courage of the *Stonewall* and her handful of men, in defying two ships of 23 guns and 800 men to come out and fight them, mounting but 3 guns and 80 men. We only hope they may return here to receive the praise and admiration they so well merit; a braver crew never trod a deck.

The Firing Upon the Niagara and Sacramento.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

PARIS, Friday, April 7, 1865.

I cannot better begin this letter, perhaps, than by clearing up the incident which has recently occurred in the waters of the Tagus. It may be as well in the first place just briefly to mention the circumstances in the order in which they took place. The Confederate vessel, the *Stonewall*, entered the port of Lisbon on the morning of the 19th ult., and immediately received orders to quit within twenty-four hours. The same evening two Federal vessels-of-war, the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, came into port. The Portuguese authorities being naturally and properly anxious to avoid all chances of a collision, ordered their own vessels-of-war, the *Mindello* and *Sagres*, to exercise a strict surveillance over both the new comers, and at the same time sent a detachment of artillery to Fort Belem, commanding the exit from the harbor. At 11 o'clock next morning the *Stonewall* quitted the Tagus, and at 4 the same afternoon the Federal vessels were seen to weigh anchor and move in the direction of the bar. This movement being perceived from the Belem tower, and the delay of twenty-four hours which should elapse between the departure of the hostile vessels not having expired, a gun with blank cart-

ridge was fired to warn the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* to bring to. The movement of these vessels still continuing, several more blank guns were fired, and at last a shotted gun was discharged, which seems to have struck the *Niagara*, though without any serious harm resulting from it. The Federal vessels now wore round and again dropped their anchors. Now all that the telegram had hitherto told us was, first, that the Federals had been fired upon while seeking to leave the harbor before the expiration of the prescribed delay; and, secondly, that the American Minister had, in consequence of their being so fired upon, demanded the removal of the Portuguese commandant of the fort from his post, and that the American flag should be saluted. Now I know our worthy and excellent Minister at Lisbon, Mr. Harvey, too well not to feel assured that he would never have demanded anything so unreasonable had the above been the real state of the case, and had the Portuguese officer, as it appeared, merely done his duty, though an ungracious one. Mr. Harvey is a man of sound judgment, and of as much discretion as firmness; and I was convinced that he must have had good grounds for acting as he did and for making the demands he required. There were evidently other circumstances connected with the affair which were not yet known to us; and such indeed has since proved to be the case. I have just been made acquainted with the contents of dispatches received here both by the Portuguese Minister and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and these supply fully the hiatus wanting to make the above story intelligible. It appears that immediately on the first gun being fired from Fort Belem, the Commander of the *Niagara* signaled at once to the effect that he perfectly understood the warning, but that he had no intention of leaving the harbor, and only changed his anchorage in order to take up a more convenient position for moving at the expiration of the requisite delay. To his surprise, however, no notice whatever was taken of his signal, and the Portuguese commandant continued to blaze away with his powder, until at last he fired a round shot. The fact was, that this doughty soldier in command of a seaport neither understood, nor, it is supposed, even perceived the nautical signal, but only saw that the vessels did not immediately stop their course. The whole blow in short rested upon those who had placed an incompetent officer in so delicate a position, and Mr. Harvey was, as suspected, completely justified in the demand he made. M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister, at once pronounced the Portuguese authorities to be in the wrong; and this morning's telegram brings us word that they have accorded the required satisfaction, and that the matter is therefore at an end. Of course no bad intention or premeditated insult to the American flag is for a moment to be imputed to the parties who thus acted. It was therefore necessary to act with moderation toward them, as I have no doubt Mr. Harvey has done; the more especially as perhaps, in strict etiquette the Federal commanders ought to have given notice to the authorities before moving their vessels.

The Firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento.

Correspondence of a London Paper.

Lisbon, Tuesday, March 28.

The Confederate ram *Stonewall* arrived here on Sunday afternoon, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. Shortly after the Portuguese authorities went on board, and notified Capt. Page, her commander, that the vessel could only be allowed to remain in port 24 hours, a period sufficient for coaling purposes. At the same time companies of artillerymen were sent to the Bugio Forts, to St. Julian, and to Belem Tower. The Portuguese war-vessels were put in a state of readiness, and swivel guns were sent on board two of them, the steamers *Mindello* and *Jaques* being appointed to see that the law was observed. During Sunday and Monday crowds of people visited the Confederate vessel, all of whom were treated with great courtesy by the officers and crew. The *Stonewall* is a vessel of 600 horse power, iron-plated, carrying only three guns, Armstrongs. These are of very heavy calibre, and are called baby wakers by the officers in a spirit of irony. Her crew numbers only 86 men; at her bows she has a very large ram. The officers of the *Stonewall* state that she went into Ferrol a few days ago, and found there the *Sacramento* and *Niagara*. She was ordered by the Spanish authorities to sail within 24 hours, and did so, after having coaled and provisioned. The day after she again went into Ferrol, and left again after being 24 hours in port, not wishing to compromise the Spanish authorities. She did not again return to Ferrol, but remained outside the bar for 16 hours, making signals day and night, but the other vessels did not come out. The Spanish papers also give this information. It must, however, be taken with reserve.

On Monday afternoon the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, Federal corvettes, were signaled off Lisbon Bar, and it is said the *Stonewall* hoisted her blue peter about the same time. The two corvettes came up and cast anchor near the Belem Tower, and were officially warned that they could not sail until 24 hours had elapsed after the leaving of the *Stonewall*. The *Mindello* and the *Jaques*, war-steamers, were appointed to watch the proceedings of the Federal ships, which kept steam up, and did not then ascend the river. The feeling of the Portuguese authorities was a determination to see the law fully observed. On shore much excitement was displayed, and the relative merits of the vessels were freely canvassed. Admiral Jarvorious, who is now here, is said to have declared that the *Stonewall*, with her iron sides and heavy cupola guns, would prove quite a match for the two Federal corvettes, in the event of a conflict. The *Stonewall* sailed about noon to-day—Tuesday—leaving the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* anchored to the west of Belem Tower, nearly in front of the Quay and Jeronimite Convent. Some four hours afterward the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* weighed anchor and moved toward the bar. The commander of Belem Tower, who had received instructions, observing this, called the artillerymen to the guns, and fired a 12-pound shot at the *Niagara*, which sailed in the front. She did not, however, stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the *Niagara* turned round, came back toward Lisbon, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. The *Sacramento* followed and brought up near to her.

It appears that three of the balls struck the *Niagara*, somewhat damaging her poop.

The Federal Captains allege that they had no intention of following the *Stonewall*, but were about to turn round and take up other anchorage ground.

The Governor of Belem Tower appears to have had orders to act as he did, in case such proceedings were taken by the Federal ships, but the instructions given to the commander of the guard-ship were not the same, because the fort is under the War Office and the ship under the Marine Department, and, unfortunately, circumlocution prevails here as in England. This affair is now affording matter for diplomatic correspondence; but the general feeling is that the Portuguese Government acted with great spirit, and their conduct will be indorsed by the public opinion of Europe.

The New "Tattersalls."

From the London News.

It is now very close upon a century since the first Richard Tattersall, known to sporting chronicles, came up out of Lancashire, bringing with him a good reputation for knowledge in horse-flesh, and established the well-known auction mart and subscription room at Hyde-park corner. At that time the subsequently well-known and central establishment had nothing between it and the river, except green fields, and the future possessor of Highflyer got his ninety-nine years lease on easy terms. Gradually, however, Western London began to grow up around him, until at last the unpretending establishment, in which probably more money changed hands than on any bourse in Europe, became almost smothered by the palatial edifices by which it was surrounded. "Tattersall's," however, bravely worked out its lease through four generations of representatives, and being at last obliged to move, has settled down on a most eligible freehold, not more than half a mile distant from its original location. As it was a hundred years ago, a Richard Tattersall is now at the head of the firm, and yesterday evening he and his partner Edmund, threw open their new premises for the inspection of their friends and subscribers.

The new building is situated about half-way between Albert-gate and the site of the late Exhibition building, and presents rather an imposing front to the traveler from the east. It stands at right angles to the Brompton-road, and there is sufficient open space in front to give ample scope and verge for the numerous dashing equipages which must constantly converge toward the great centre and emporium of the sporting world. There is little architectural pretence in the external facade, but the interior is perfection, in as far as the requirements of the business are concerned. The subscription-room is a splendid chamber; the walls richly gilt, and painted in warm colors, and having an encaustic pavement which would become a Genoese palace. There are two mahogany tables for the business purposes of the subscribers and loungers along the walls for their convenience, but beyond this and the normal decorations there are no ornaments except the well-known Louis Quinze clock, so familiar to all the habitués as a relic of the Highflyer period. The Auction Mart itself is pronounced to be an immense advance on the more confined space at Hyde-park corner. It is three times as large, covered in from the weather all over, and has placed in the centre the mysterious little temple, enshrining the well-known fountain irreverently called the pump, and the memorable Fox, in a new coat of paint, who would have such a wonderful story to tell if circumstances would only permit him to write his autobiography. All round the mart are the stables for the horses to be sold, and they are so arranged as that the intending bidder can enter at one end, and having examined the whole lot, come out at the other and attend to the biddings. There are seventy-five open stables, and twenty-five box stalls for brood mares and stock of especial value, and the whole are replete with every equine comfort, and even luxury. The old traditional auctioneer's pulpit stands in the far corner, and there is ample space down the centre for the high-mettled racers to show off their paces. There was a large attendance of the fashionable and sporting world yesterday evening, and the opinion unanimously expressed that the building was everything that the most fastidious could desire for the purpose intended. The whole is built from the designs of Mr. Freeman, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is a very handsome specimen of that latter Italian style which has utterly become so popular in London.

THE ASSASSINATION.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Happy Night and Woful Morning—The President's Death and its Effect—A Great and Good Man's Record—God's Mystery—A Nation's Duty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, April 15.

The inspired words "Weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning," are astoundingly reversed here, and before the eyes of the nation to-day. Yesterday, processions, with banners and bands of music, gaily paraded the streets, cannon thundered forth the popular joy, while illuminations on a far wider scale than on the occasion of Richmond's fall, transparencies, rockets, fluttering flags, fireworks, drew forth nearly the whole population of Louisville into the streets. The surging mass seemed animated by a single sentiment. The surrender of Lee, the end of the rebellion, the return of peace, created an overpowering demand for an outlet to the wild joy with which all loyal hearts were throbbing.

How changed is all this to-day. The same flags are displayed, but drooping, alas! at half-mast, the bright national emblems intermingled with the solemn symbols of a nation's mourning. All public buildings, houses of business and trade, private residences, which but a few hours ago were brilliant with countless lights, are arrayed now in funeral drapery. Stores and shops are closed. Business is everywhere suspended. The streets have a Sabbath-day stillness. People moving to and fro, look as real mourners do at the funeral of one they loved. Pensive groups gather here and there talking in chastened tones of the terrible tidings that has fallen upon the land like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. The President of the United States is dead, shot down by assassin's hands. His most sagacious and honored counselor has fallen by a like atrocious agency. Such is the fearful and wo-laden morning that follows the bright last night with all its rejoicing demonstrations; such the awful contrast of a few hours between a nation's joy and grief, to the record of which history may hardly furnish a parallel.

In this mysterious loss of our beloved President, a great and good man is taken from us. He had grown steadily upon the regard and confidence of the people since he first assumed the severe burdens of the public service, till the accursed felon hand struck down his valuable life. However sneered at by a class, and not a small one, four years ago, as utterly without proper qualifications for the office of Chief Magistrate; as a bungler, whose rough and inapt methods would be sure to exasperate our social and political hurt, rather than heal it; he had undeniably won, at his entrance on his second term, the respect and encomiums, as well for administrative capacity as sound sense and judgment, of all candid and true men among those who had at first flippantly and noisily decried him.

This victory did not grow out of accident or a fortunate concurrence of circumstances. It was the fruit of sterling merit. It sprang from a combination of high, strong, manly qualities. If he had not the polish of a scholarly culture, he had what is more important, the keen insight into the merits of a subject demanding his attention, with a grasp which suffered no important feature of it to escape him, and a direct, though often homely English expression, which enabled him to make his thought as palpable to other minds as it lay before his own. If ignorant of the finesse and adroit arts of the slippery courtier or diplomatist, he had the stronger and honester art of compassing his end, by going straight toward the objects sought, relying upon a conscientious purpose, brave resolve, buoyant hope and earnest faith, to bear him through. He was wont to succeed where others, reputed wiser, often failed. His manners were not shaped by the rules of courtly etiquette. They were simple, unassuming, frank, genial. These traits struck all who approached him; his personal kindliness and warmth of heart being no less clearly visible. His countenance invited confidence. Sincerity and conscientiousness were stamped upon it. His sympathies were with the people, who confided in and loved him, knowing him to be their truest friend. Add to this, a devoted love to the country and the whole country, and untiring efforts to do it all the good in his power, great capacity for hard and continuous labor, and buoyancy under its pressure, great hopefulness as to the country's future even in its darkest hours, a brave heart in carrying out plans and policies conscientiously devised, and reverential trust in the Divine wisdom and strength, without which all plans and enterprises must miscarry, and we have an outline of Abraham Lincoln, and the secret of the sentiments which have lifted him into a popular idol.

That this wise and honored President, this beloved man, should be snatched away from us, in the supreme hour of the nation's triumph, to which his own counsels, course, character, have so signally contributed, and under circumstances making the event the master tragedy of the century, is one of those inscrutably mysterious dispensations, with which Providence is pleased at times to rebuke human trusts, and impress upon the world that his thoughts are higher and his ways wiser than ours.

Whatever the purpose be, these things we know certainly. He who has gone forth before our armies, bringing this tremendous struggle to the very verge of a successful close, will not desert us now. Though he cut down one he can raise up another. When Moses, after reaching the confines of Canaan, was snatched away from the wailing tribes who fancied that in their leader's death all was lost, Joshua was raised up, and qualified to go before the people and finish the work remaining to be done. God can fit the new leader now filling the exalted place just made vacant with the adapted qualifications which that place demands. The prayers of a profoundly afflicted but trusting people, will rise unceasingly for the Divine wisdom and strength to guide and nerve him on whom the gravest responsibilities now rest. Our way is plain. No man's courage will grow faint, nor faith waver, nor efforts relax. The prospect is bright. The great goal is just before us. Celestial voices are heard, bidding us *go forward fearlessly*,—that the nation, tried and refined by tears, sacrifices, agonies, may accomplish its glorious destiny.

C. V. S.

Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Louisville in Honor of the late Abraham Lincoln—Remarks of Bramlette, Palmer and Guthrie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, April 19, 1865.

A very large meeting, without distinction of party, to the memory of our late President, presided over by Gov. Bramlette, assembled here last night. A most appropriate address and resolutions were presented by a committee composed of T. S. Bell of the *Union Press*, Geo. Baber of the *Journal*, Kemp Goodloe and Martin Bijur, Esqs., and unanimously adopted. They aptly express our profound sense of the nation's and the world's calamity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, but "thank God, the march of a mighty people cannot be stopped by the assassination of their leader." "We are consoled in the knowledge that the sceptre of national authority has passed into lineal hands;" "from the past, we trust Andrew Johnson for the future;" "we stand firm, and hereby pledge ourselves to do our full part, as national citizens, in upholding the hands of the national authorities in their further efforts to utterly destroy the rebellion against the people of the United States."

Gov. Bramlette, Gen. Palmer and Hon. James Guthrie addressed the assemblage in befitting testimonial to the name and services of Abraham Lincoln.

Gov. Bramlette said: "We will honor the memory and do justice to the full extent to the high, noble and patriotic hand that tried to achieve the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the life of our nation. His course has been marked by the honest purpose of preserving our country's institutions, to preserve all that is worth preserving and that could possibly be preserved in the wreck of this revolution. We may and have differed with him, but the chances are that the judgment of history will be that he was right and we were wrong. I go further—experience and time have demonstrated that Mr. Lincoln's course was the only line of salvation for our country. Our country lives! Let freemen enjoy the blessings of their country and associate with its preservation the name and services of Abraham Lincoln."

Gov. Bramlette introduced Gen. Palmer, as the "commander of this department, who has thus far most nobly and honorably discharged his duties."

Gen. Palmer said: "I have long and well-known Mr. Lincoln in all the relations of life. I was one of the earliest and warmest advocates of him for the Presidency. He was preeminently distinguished for honesty. His unswerving personal integrity was never impeached by any Illinoisian. 'Honest old Abe' was bestowed by universal consent. His honesty was the pride of his youth and the crown of his mature age. He stands in this respect with any public man of any age. Pale, silent, undemonstrative, he proved equal to the grand occasion. Quite and unimpassioned, he was always confident that the end would be well. Whenever occasion presented, he would say: '*Keep up your spirits, we shall come out right at last.*' Calm, quiet, yet intense earnestness of purpose characterized the man. When the hour came, the act was done and the word was spoken forever. After his mind was made up, his purpose was as unalterable as any human purpose can be. His jests resulted from his calm confidence in the ultimate triumph of free principles over the rebellion. The time had come when I supposed his qualities would be preeminently serviceable to the country. When the same quiet, undemonstrative voice was uttering words of justice, mercy, forgiveness and peace—when he was winning his way into all hearts as the great pacificator of the country—just then, when all hearts were high with hope, the hand of the assassin smote down our chosen leader! No city in the Union has evinced more heartfelt sorrow for this unspeakably great national calamity than Louisville. I thank you. But this nation will live. I thank God, his life was not essential to the life of the nation, although stricken down when his services seemed to be most necessary. Mr. Lincoln never ceased to be a Kentuckian. In politics he was essentially and altogether a Henry Clay Whig. His anti-slavery measures were but the out croppings of the teachings of his great leader. He ever felt Kentucky's difficulties and burdens, and was extremely desirous to bring himself into harmony with the views of Kentucky—to reconcile his duties to the nation with his sympathies for his native State. Andrew Johnson has a much larger share of public and Kentucky's confidence than Mr. Lincoln had four years ago. Mr. Johnson's labors will not be so arduous as Mr. Lincoln's. He is *our* President, and we will sustain him. After all, the salvation of the country depends upon ourselves. I anticipate with great confidence the early restoration of peace and union, when we all shall be one people, and regain all we have lost in the estimation of mankind, when, having settled our own difficulties, the reunited people of the land will duly honor any and all accounts with foreign nations. The soldiers of every section and State of our country have proven themselves the best the world ever saw."

Mr. Guthrie said: As I said more than four years ago, this nation cannot be severed. Never! Let no man's heart fail him. Never despair of the Republic. I saw and conversed with Mr. Lincoln but three times, but no event in my whole life shocked me as the news of his assassination. It seemed the nation had determined he should have the honor of restoring peace, and I was willing he should reap the whole honor. As a Senator from Kentucky, I had determined to give his measures a fair and honest support, as far as consistent with my convictions of duty. His assassination was more unfortunate to the rebels than to the country and the great cause. The people of the nation chose him to give them peace, with a restored Union—they believed his heart was in the right place, and would grant the largest forgiveness, consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation. Public sentiment was shocked by the manner and the time of his death.

He rose from the people, as most of our great men. Other good and great men will rise, while there is heart and vigor in the nation.

I have strong hope that Andrew Johnson has the courage and earnestness of purpose and ability to carry on the great interests of the country, discharge his duties well, and grant the largest forgiveness which his predecessor would have granted, as essential to our future peace and harmony. One of the people—coming from the people—Mr. Johnson will naturally obey their wishes in shaping his official policy.

"I expect to give President Johnson a fair and honest support, and I believe Kentucky is prepared to do it; and we shall hope for the best, using every exertion to secure the best, believing the life of the Republic is in God's hand and in the right hearts placed in the minds of the people.

All should trust in the Powers that rule the universe and the destinies of man."

PONTIAC.

FROM CHICAGO.

The News of Mr. Lincoln's Death—The Great Sorrow.

Chicago, Sunday, April 16.

Sorrow and sadness are hovering like a pall over our city. The terrible news that came upon us yesterday morning has stricken every heart, and where but a few hours before was joy and gladness, there are grief and mourning, such as was never before beheld in the West. Outwardly, the city is draped in the sable habiliments of woe, to an extent that one would have deemed hardly possible. It was the impromptu work of a few hours, and tends to show how deep and pervading is the sense of the great loss. Everybody went about the streets and would not be comforted. All seemed to feel that they had sustained a personal bereavement. Of course, the grief was not unmingled with indignation at the dastardly act, its perpetrator and its moving cause. But the sorrow was too deep and crushing to allow of much expression of any other feeling.

There was a subdued stillness like the Sabbath in the streets. Business was generally suspended. Men moved about as under the spell of a great calamity. The day and evening had been set apart for a splendid demonstration on the occasion of "breaking ground" for the great fair—on the opening of Crosby's magnificent opera house with great eclat, and for mass political meetings. All these were postponed and forgotten.

In the afternoon there was a general Union religious meeting in the First Methodist Church, in the exercises of which ministers of the various denominations participated.

In the evening public meetings were held to give form and expression to the feelings of the people. There were two of these, one at Bryan, and the other at Metropolitan Hall. Addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made by several clergymen, Senator Trumbull and others, and a series of appropriate resolutions adopted.

Lieut.-Gov. Bross, in the absence of Gov. Oglesby, issued a proclamation for a suitable observance of the Sabbath in connection with the national calamity. The courts, Board of Trade, met and adopted measures suitable to the occasion.

To-day, Sabbath, a deep solemnity pervades the city. The churches are all crowded, and decorated with the usual insigna of mourning. The services are appropriate to the great occasion. And to look in upon the audience, not knowing the cause of grief, one would suppose that each person present had lost a near and dear friend.

All things have been done "decently and in order." There has been no noisy demonstration of indignation; but beneath all there is deep and settled determination that the tree which produces such fruit shall be uprooted. The murder of Abraham Lincoln is a sad thing for the rebels, which they will find to their cost.

Nowhere has this great national calamity produced a more profound sensation than in Chicago. We know our beloved President personally and intimately. He has been long identified with our interests. He has been among us, as a neighbor, from his early manhood, though residing in another city. Before his election to the presidency, all loved and respected him for his genuine good qualities. And his course since he occupied the Executive Chair, has but strengthened the bonds of our affection, and increased our admiration for the great statesman and pure patriot. But he has fallen—fallen by the hand of an assassin engaged in the interests of the great rebellion. The shock came upon us like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Our hearts refused to believe the report. But, oh! all too soon we were compelled to know the truth. He in whom centered our hopes has fallen. But when we remember that a just God reigneth, we take courage, and hope on.

I have known Andrew Johnson through most of his political life. I have faith in him—faith that he will prove equal to the grave responsibility which Providence has cast upon him. I know that he is as true to the Union as the needle to the pole, and that he hates the rebellion with a cordial hatred. He has large experience in political life—his talents are equal to the emergency; and, I believe that in the result, we shall have reason to bless God that he succeeds to the estate of our noble President.

There is a universal desire that the remains of our loved dead shall rest within the State which honored him and which he honored. The people of Illinois will raise a monument to his memory, which shall speak to after ages in enduring stone, of their estimation of the great, the good, the martyred Lincoln.

Our thoughts, our speech, our prayers are all with this great calamity. I have no heart for anything else.

From St. John, New Brunswick.

St. John, New Brunswick, Sunday, April 16.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Republican by birth, I mourn with my country in this deep affliction through which she is so unexpectedly called to pass. My lot has been cast among Provincialists, and while there are a few of these sincerely loyal to the North, the great majority have rejoiced in every Southern victory; this city has ever since the Trent affair extended to all Southerners the right hand of friendship, and when we who love the North are weeping over its defeats and losses, these Provincial secessionists have been jubilant—but how was the scene changed yesterday. The melancholy news of President Lincoln's death reached here about 10 A. M., and by noon every flag in the harbor was at half-mast; public expression was most bitter against the assassin, and, what is remarkable, nearly all felt the party or parties who executed the deed were bribed by Southerners. Every one felt and justly too, that a noble, honest man had fallen—a victim probably to the rage of some vindictive party—and mourn that the country is left without her helmsman amid the storm. I thought, in fact I know, that these Provincial towns are not held in very high repute among Northerners, but I believe they would one and all now, express far different sentiments relative to this loss; and the expression of feeling called forth yesterday and to day (for it has been mentioned in nearly all the pulpits) augurs better things for this people, who seemed almost past hope. The American residents here are almost overwhelmed with sorrow, that "Honest old Abe" had been called away, just as the laurel wreath was being completed. We had hoped honors so hardly won might sit lightly on his brow for the next four years. We will believe "the Great Ruler" will so guide our national affairs as to make our country the greatest and best in the world.

R.

ACCOUNTS BY EYE WITNESSES.

Testimony in Regard to the Assassination.

The following affidavits have a most important bearing on the recent tragedy. As they were drawn up with great care, and are in the form of legal evidence, they will be read with interest, although the main facts have already been published:

AFFIDAVIT OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.: Henry R. Rathbone, Brevet-Major in the army of the United States, being duly sworn, says: That on the 14th day of April, instant, at about 8:20 o'clock in the evening, he, with Miss Clara H. Harris, left his residence, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, and joined the President and Mrs. Lincoln, and went with them, in their carriage, to Ford's Theatre, in Tenth-street. The box assigned to the President is in the second tier, on the right hand side of the audience, and was occupied by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and the deponent, and by no other person. The box is entered by passing from the front of the building in the rear of the dress circle to a small entry or passage-way, about eight feet in length and four feet in width. This passage-way is entered by a door, which opens on the inner side.

The door is so placed as to make an acute angle between it and the wall behind it on the inner side. At the inner end of this passage-way is another door, standing squarely across, and opening into the box. On the left hand side of the passage-way, and very near the inner end, is a third door, which also opens into the box. The latter door was closed. The party entered the box through the door at the end of the passage-way. The box is so constructed that it may be divided into two by a moveable partition, one of the doors described leading into each. The front of the box is about ten or twelve feet in length, and in the centre of the railing is a small pillar, overhung with a curtain. The depth of the box, from front to rear, is about nine feet. The elevation of the box above the stage, including the railing, is about ten or twelve feet.

When the party entered the box, a cushioned arm-chair was standing at the end of the box, furthest from the stage and nearest to the audience. This was also the nearest point to the door by which the box is entered. The President seated himself in the chair, and, except that he once left the chair for the purpose of putting on his overcoat, remained so seated until he was shot. Mrs. Lincoln was seated in a chair between the President and the pillar in the centre, above described. At the opposite end of the box, that nearest the end of the stage, were two chairs. In one of these, standing in the corner, Miss Harris was seated. At her left hand, and along the wall running from that end of the box to the rear, stood a small sofa. At the end of this sofa, next to Miss Harris, this deponent was seated. The distance between this deponent and the President, as they were sitting, was about seven or eight feet, and the distance between this deponent and the door was about the same. The distance between the President, as he sat, and the door, was about four or five feet. The door, according to the recollection of this deponent, was not closed during the evening.

When the second scene of the third act was being performed, and while this deponent was intently observing the proceedings upon the stage, with his back toward the door, he heard the discharge of a pistol behind him, and looking round saw, through the smoke, a man between the door and the President. At the same time deponent heard him shout some words, which deponent thinks was "Freedom!" This deponent instantly sprang toward him and seized him; he wrested himself from the grasp and made a violent thrust at the breast of deponent with a large knife. Deponent parried the blow by striking it up, and received a wound several inches deep in his left arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. The orifice of the wound is about one and a half inches in length, and extends upward toward the shoulder several inches. The man rushed to the front of the box, and deponent endeavored to seize him again, but only caught his clothes as he was leaping over the railing of the box. The clothes, as deponent believes, were torn in his attempt to seize him. As he went over upon the stage, deponent cried out with a loud voice, "Stop that man!" Deponent then turned to the President; his position was not changed; his head was slightly bent forward, and his eyes were closed. Deponent saw that he was unconscious, and supposing him mortally wounded, rushed to the door for the purpose of calling medical aid. On reaching the outer door of the passage-way, as above described, deponent found it barred by a heavy piece of plank, one end of which was secured in the wall, and the other resting against the door. It had been so securely fastened that it required considerable force to remove it. This wedge or bar was about four feet from the floor. Persons upon the outside were beating against the door for the purpose of entering. Deponent removed the bar and the door was opened. Several persons, who represented themselves to be surgeons, were allowed to enter. Deponent saw there Col. Crawford, and requested him to prevent other persons from entering the box. Deponent then returned to the box, and found the surgeons examining the President's person. They had not yet discovered the wound. As soon as it was discovered, it was determined to remove him from the theatre. He was carried out, and this deponent then proceeded to assist Mrs. Lincoln, who was intensely excited, to leave the theatre. On reaching the head of the stairs, deponent requested Maj. Potter to aid him in assisting Mrs. Lincoln across the street to the house to which the President was being conveyed. The wound which deponent had received had been bleeding very profusely, and on reaching the house, feeling very faint from the loss of blood, he seated himself in the hall, and soon after fainted away, and was laid upon the floor. Upon the return of consciousness deponent was taken in a carriage to his residence.

In the review of the transaction, it is the confident belief of this deponent that the time which elapsed between the discharge of the pistol and the time when the assassin leaped from the box did not exceed thirty seconds. Neither Mrs. Lincoln nor Miss Harris had left their seats.

H. R. RATHBONE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1865.

A. B. OLIN,
Justice Supreme Court, D. C.

AFFIDAVIT OF MISS HARRIS.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.:—Clara H. Harris, being duly sworn, says that she has read the foregoing affidavit of Major Rathbone, and knows the contents thereof; that she was present at Ford's Theatre with the President and Mrs. Lincoln and Major Rathbone on the evening of the 14th of April inst.; that at the time she heard the discharge of the pistol, she was attentively engaged in observing what was transpiring upon the stage, and looking round she saw Major Rathbone spring from his seat and advance to the opposite side of the box; that she saw him engaged as if in a struggle with another man, but the smoke with which he was enveloped prevented this deponent from seeing distinctly the other man; that the first time she saw distinctly was when he leaped from the box upon the stage; that she then heard Maj. Rathbone cry out, "Stop that man!" and this deponent immediately repeated the cry, "Stop that man! Won't somebody stop that man?" A moment after some one from the stage asked, "What is it?" or "What is the matter?" and deponent replied, "The President is shot." Very soon after, two persons, one wearing the uniform of a naval surgeon, and the other that of a soldier of the Veteran Reserve Corps, came upon the stage, and the deponent assisted them in climbing up to the box.

And this deponent further says that the facts stated in the foregoing affidavit, so far as the same came to the knowledge or notice of this deponent, are accurately stated therein.

Clara H. Harris.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 18th day of April, 1865.

A. B. Olin,
Justice Supreme Court, D. C.

Letter from the "Asa Trenchard" of the Tragedy.

From the Chicago Journal.

Mr. William J. Hawke, of this city, who resides at No. 254 State-street, has received a letter from his son Harry, who is a member of Laura Keene's theatrical company, who were playing "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, on the night of the horrid tragedy. He gives some new facts in reference to the assassination and the assassin. We are permitted to publish the letter, which is as follows:

Washington, Sunday, April 16.

This is the first time I have had to write to you since the assassination of our dear President on Friday night, as I have been in custody nearly ever since. I was one of the principal witnesses of that sad affair, being the only one on the stage at the time of the fatal shot. I was playing *Asa Trenchard*, in the "American Cousin." The "old lady" of the theatre had just gone off the stage, and I was answering her exit speech when I heard the shot fired. I turned, looked up at the President's box, heard the man exclaim, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," saw him jump from the box, seize the flag on the staff and drop to the stage; he slipped when he gained the stage, but got upon his feet in a moment, brandished a large knife, saying, "The South shall be free!" turned his face in the direction I stood, and I recognized him as John Wilkes Booth. He ran toward me, and I, seeing the knife, thought I was the one he was after, ran off the stage and up a flight of stairs. He made his escape out of a door, directly in the rear of the theatre, mounted a horse and rode off.

The above all occurred in the space of a quarter of a minute, and at the time I did not know that the President was shot; although, if I had tried to stop him, he would have stabbed me.

I am now under $1,000 bail to appear as a witness when Booth is tried, if caught.

All the above I have sworn to. You may imagine the excitement in the theatre, which was crowded, with cries of "Hang him!" "Who was he?" &c., from every one present.

In about fifteen minutes after the occurrence, the President was carried out and across the street. I was requested to walk down to police headquarters and give my evidence. They then put me under $1,000 bonds, to appear at 10 o'clock next morning. I then walked about for some time as the city was wild with excitement, and then I went to bed. At half-past three I was called by an aid of the President, to go the house where he was lying, to give another statement before Judge Carter, Secretary Stanton, and other high officials assembled there. I did so, and went to bed again. On Saturday I gave bail.

It was the saddest thing I ever knew. The city only the night before was illuminated, and everybody was so happy. Now it is all sadness. Everybody looks gloomy and sad.

On that night the play was going off so well. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln enjoyed it much. She was laughing at my speech when the shot was fired. In fact it was one laugh from the time the curtain went up until it fell—and to think of such a sorrowful ending! It is an era in my life that I shall never forget. Inclosed is a piece of fringe of the flag the President was holding when shot.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

The Catholic Bishop of New-Jersey on the Assassination.

From the Newark Advertiser, April 20.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, in the cathedral on Wednesday last, in reference to the assassination of the President:

"I feel it to be my duty, my dear brethren, to say a few words to you on this sad occasion. The authorities of our city have very properly requested that, before the civic procession and meeting in the park, we should meet together in our churches, and offer our prayers to Almighty God to avert His anger from the nation, and draw down His mercy upon us. I am pleased that you have come out in such numbers, with so much alacrity, to join in these solemnities, and to stigmatize by your presence the horrid crime which we all deplore.

It is the character of the crime—a crime of mingled atrocity and folly which has caused it to send a thrill of horror through the heart of every individual. All spirit of party; all animosities must be hushed before it. It is an outrage which concerns every one of us as citizens of the country wishing to live in peace and security, and particularly as Christians taught from our childhood to subdue and eradicate from our hearts anger and revenge and all bad passions. For, the hand of the assassin in this case has struck not merely at the life of an individual, but of the nation; and the stigma is upon us all unless we wash it out by our tears and regrets and repudiation of any sympathy with it, even in the most secret corner of our hearts.

As regards our unhappy civil war I was, as many of you were, one of those who believed that it might have been avoided by a spirit of conciliation. But in one sense we were all opposed to it. Mr. Lincoln himself was opposed to it; his inaugural, and the first month of his administration, show that in common with most of the American people, he could not believe that things would ever be pushed to such an extremity and this fair land be deluged with the blood of its citizens. But now, when we look back at what has passed, we must all be convinced that it was inevitable. One of the reasons why we often misjudge in these matters, and sometimes commit great injustice toward individuals is, that we take too narrow and personal a view of them. It is not worth the heart-burnings and animosities between nations, and especially between sections of the same nations as with quarrels between individuals, where a word of kindness or apology may stay the hand that is raised to strike and bring about a reconciliation. Between nations, and sections of a nation, when these differences have arrived at a certain point, war alone can decide the question. When this war had once commenced, when the first blood had been shed, no human hand could arrest its progress. Mr. Lincoln was as impotent in this matter as any individual here present. All that he could do was, when it had been fought out and one party had conquered, or both parties were tired of the contest, to oppose no obstacle in the way of peace and reconciliation—and this, as we must do all him the justice to say, was the line of his conduct. The generous terms offered by Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee and his army, when he had surrounded them and might have cut them to pieces, were offered no doubt with the consent and approbation of Mr. Lincoln. And only the day before his death, at a Cabinet Council, the most liberal and conciliatory policy was determined on.

This is the reason why I have characterized this crime not only as an atrocious one, but as a foolish one. It was in the words of Talleyrand in regard to the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, not only a crime but a blunder. The South could not have found in the ranks of the Republican party one more disposed to treat them with kindness and lenity than Mr. Lincoln—and well may they pray to be delivered from such friends as his murderers were. But, bad and atrocious and foolish as the crime was, it is one of the compensations permitted by God in this fallen world of ours that good springs out of evil.

It has not only excited a universal feeling of detestation and reprobation, and thus put such a mark of infamy on the crime of political assassination as, we trust, may arrest the hand of any one who may contemplate it in the future, but it has called forth an ardor of true patriotic feeling, and a recognition of the dignity and sacredness of authority which was much needed, and which, we hope, may be of the most beneficial influences. For it cannot be denied that we had come to look upon authority from a mere party point of view—as something that could be set up and tumbled down at pleasure. We needed to be taught and made to understand that God has invested authority and civil government with a sacredness which no human hand may violate with impunity. And this terrible deed has taught it to us with a force and clearness that no words of man could have taught it. There is no need, my brethren, speaking to you, I should dwell on these points. You were fully instructed in them when you learned your catechism. You were taught that as, by the law of God, you were obliged to honor and reverence your parents and spiritual pastors, so you were bound also to honor and obey the civil magistrates and those constituted in authority.

It is remarkable that the Apostles writing in the early days of the Church, in the times of persecution, and under heathen emperors, and having little occasion to refer to matters of civil policy, should have so often spoken of this point. How striking are the words of St. Paul, which you will all remember: "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God: and those that are, are ordained from God. Therefore he that resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation." And again in his epistle to Titus, whom he had appointed Bishop at Crete—"Teach them to be subject to princes and powers; to obey at a word." And St. Peter in one of his epistles teaches the same doctrine.

I need not say that all Catholic teaching and doctrine are to the same effect. And yet, how often do we forget this, and speak of and act toward those in authority in a manner that we would not think of doing toward any other individual, for fear of committing sin.

There are many other lessons which this sad event suggests to our minds, and which I might dwell upon if I had time.

The Bishop then spoke of the manner in which the sudden death of one in authority, at a moment when everything seemed so prosperous with him, impressed upon us the necessity of detaching ourselves from worldly things, and seeking after true riches in the grace and love of God, which no human hand may take away. Finally, he exhorted his hearers, whilst they prayed for themselves, to pray for their country, for those in authority, that God would direct and guide them in these perilous days of the Republic.

A Speech by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell.

In a speech delivered at Lowell, Mass., April 19, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell said:

It was observed by those who visited Mr. Lincoln on the day following his nomination at Chicago in June, 1860, that he would prove, in the event of his election, either a great success or a great failure.

This prediction was based upon the single fact that he was different from ordinary men, and it did not contain, as an element of the opinion, any knowledge of his peculiar characteristics. History will accept the first branch of the alternative opinion, and pronounce his administration a great success. To this success Mr. Lincoln most largely contributed, and this in spite of peculiarities which appeared to amount to defects in a great ruler in troublous times.

Never were words uttered which contained less truth than those which fell from the lips of the assassin, *sic semper tyrannis*, as he passed, in the presence of an excited and bewildered crowd, from the spot where he had committed the foulest of murders to the stage of the theatre, from whence he made his escape.

Mr. Lincoln exercised power with positive reluctance and unfeigned distaste. He shrunk from the exhibition of any authority that was oppressive, harsh, or even disagreeable to a human being. He passed an entire night in anxious thought and prayerful deliberation, before he could sanction the execution of Gordon, the slavedealer, although he had been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. There is but little doubt, such was the kindness of Mr. Lincoln's nature, that he desired to close the war and restore the Union without exacting the forfeit of a single life as a punishment for the great crime of which the leaders in this rebellion are guilty.

Could this liberal policy have been carried out, it would have been the theme of perpetual eulogy, and its author would have received the acclamation of all races and classes of men.

Mr. Lincoln had not in his nature, or in the habits of his life, any element or feature of tyranny. He had no love of power for the sake of power. He preferred that every man should act as might seem to himself best, and when in the discharge of his duties he was called to enforce penalties, or even to remove men from place, he suffered more usually than did the subjects of his authority. It is easy to understand that this peculiarity was sometimes an obstacle to the vigorous administration of affairs. But on the other hand, it must have happened occasionally that these delays led to a better judgment in the end.

Mr. Lincoln was, in the best sense of the expression, an industrious man. Whatever he examined, he examined carefully and thoroughly. His patience was unlimited. He listened attentively to advice, though it is probable that he seldom asked it. For nearly fifty years before he entered upon the duties of President he had relied upon himself; and it is said that in the practice of his profession he never sought opinions or suggestions from his brethren except as they were associated with him in particular cases. He had the acuteness of the lawyer and the fairness of the judge. The case must be intricate indeed which he did not easily analyze so as to distinguish and estimate whatever was meritorious or otherwise in it. He saw also through the motives of men. He easily fathomed those around him and acted in the end as though he understood their dispositions toward himself.

He appeared to possess an intuitive knowledge of the opinions and purposes of the people. His sense of justice was exact, and, if he ever failed to be guided by it, the departure was due to the kindness of his nature, which always prompted him to look with the compassion of a parent upon the unfortunate—the guilty as well as the innocent. He was cautious in forming opinions, and disinclined to disclose his purposes until the moment of action arrived. He examined every subject of importance with conscientious care; his conclusions were formed under a solemn sense of duty; and while that sense of duty remained he was firm in resisting all counter influences. In unimportant matters, not involving principles or the character of his public policy, he yielded readily to the wishes of those around him; and thus they who knew him or heard of him in these relations only were misled as to his true character.

No magistrate or ruler ever labored more zealously to place his measures and policy upon the sure foundation of right; and no magistrate or ruler ever sobered to his measures and policy with more firmness as long as he felt sure of the foundation. His last public address is a memorable illustration of these traits of character.

The charmed cord by which he attached all to him who enjoyed his acquaintance even in the slightest degree, was the absence of all pretension in manners, conversation or personal appearance. This was not humility, either real or assumed; but it was due to an innate and ever present consciousness of the equality of men. He accorded to every one who approached him, whatever his business or station in life, such hearing and attention as circumstances permitted. For himself he asked nothing of the nature of personal consideration. In the multiplicity of his cares, in his daily attention to cases touching the reputation and rights of humble and unknown men, in the patience with which he listened to the narratives of heart-broken women whose husbands, or sons, or brothers had fallen under arrest or into disgrace in the military or naval service of the country, he was indeed the servant and the friend of all.

The inexorable rules of military discipline were sometimes disregarded by him; he sought to make an open way for justice through the forms and technicalities of courts-martial, bureaus and departments, and it is not unlikely that the public service may have received detriment occasionally by the too free use of the power to pardon and to restore. But the nation could well afford the indulgence of his over-kind nature in these particulars, for by this kindness of nature he drew the people to him, and thus opinions were harmonized, the republic was strengthened, and the power of its enemies sensibly diminished.

Mr. Lincoln never despaired of the republic. During the dark days of July, August and September, 1862, he was not dismayed by the disasters which befel our arms. His confidence was not in our military strength alone; he looked to the Lord of Hosts for the final delivery of the people.

Following this attempt to analyze Mr. Lincoln's intellectual and moral character, it remains to be said that neither this analysis nor the statements with which it is connected furnish any just idea of the man. He was more, he was greater, he was wiser, he was better than the ideal man which we should be authorized to create from the qualities disclosed by the analysis. And so possibly there will ever remain an apparent dissimilitude between the appreciable individual qualities of the man and the man himself.

Mr. Lincoln was a wise man, but he had not the wisdom of the ancient philosophers, who declared it to be the knowledge of things both Divine and human, together with the causes on which they depend; but he was rather an illustration of the proverb of Solomon: "The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom."

A Speech by Fred Douglass.

Fred Douglass, in a speech delivered at Rochester, April 18, said:

It was my fortune to be made acquainted with Mr. Lincoln two years ago, and since then I have had repeated interviews with him; and sensitive as I am, and quick to see and resent any prejudice against the colored man, either by want of cordiality or by a patronizing tone, yet I could not detect the slightest feeling of this. I found Mr. Lincoln an Israelite indeed, utterly free from a feeling which in some form is all but universal. When I went to the White House I found the keepers of the doors, the same servants who had held positions under former Presidents, and who had inherited all the feelings about the approach of the colored man which then prevailed, and thus educated they showed a disposition to turn me away. How were they astonished when they saw Mr. Lincoln meet me at the door with all the warmth and cordiality with which one meets an old and familiar friend, after long parting. The effect was good; and as I turned to go in I saw the servants turn one to another with a look which said: "Well, times have changed, and it is all right after all." Among the last words Mr. Lincoln said to me in our last interview, were: "Douglass, I hate slavery as much as you do, and I want to see it abolished altogether."

It is not for me, I do not think it is for any man, to attempt to measure the character of Mr. Lincoln. I feel his loss too deeply as a personal bereavement to do this, but I may, I will say that I think in large measures Abraham Lincoln had done his work, and done it well.

Herold and Atzerot.

From the Washington Star, April 20.

Elsewhere will be found the important order from the War Department, announcing a heavy reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Lincoln, and of the accomplices, Atzerot and Herold.

David Herold is well known in the Sixth Ward, he being a son of the late A. G. Herold, who for many years was the principal clerk in the naval store. We believe that he was educated here and at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Md., and until recently was a clerk in a drug-store in the Sixth Ward. He has been known as a sympathizer with the South, but no one suspected that he would go to any desperate lengths in her behalf.

He had been out of employment for some time past, but managed to keep a horse—a very fast pacing animal—at Pope's stables on K-street south, which he took out of the stable about sundown on Friday night last. As he mounted and rode out he sung out to those in charge of the stable: "If any one asks for me tell them I've gone to New York."

On the same afternoon he told some of his acquaintances that he was going to St. Mary's county.

Within a month or two back he spent much of his time with Booth, and it seemed to his friends that he had suddenly become infatuated with Booth, and no longer than Tuesday last one of his acquaintances asked him how he had become so thick with Booth, to which he replied, "Oh, Booth is a good fellow."

It will be recollected that a man giving his name as Harld (doubtless Herold,) hired a roan horse at Naylor's stables on the afternoon of the murder, and that afterward a man named Atzerard (or Atterot,) left a horse at the stable, telling the hostler to have it ready at 10 o'clock.

Herold is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in height, dark complexioned, smooth, full face, dark brown hair, which is worn short, and dark blue eyes.

We reprint from the *Star* of Monday our account of the transactions of Atzerot and Herold;

About three weeks ago a man named Atzerard represented as being a merchant of Bryantown Charles County, Md., went to the stables of Thompson Naylor, corner of Thirteen and a Half and E streets, for the purpose of selling a stallion and a brown horse, blind in one eye. Atzerard made several attempts to sell the horse to the government, but without success, and finally disposed of the stallion to Mr. Thomason, stage contractor to Port Tobacco. He continued to visit Mr. Naylor's stables, however, and in a short time reported that he had also sold his brown horse.

On Friday afternoon a man named Harld, (Herold undoubtedly,) who appeared to be intimate with Atzerard, came to the stable and hired a roan pacing horse, and shortly afterwards Atzerard appeared with a baby horse which he left, telling the hostler to have it ready for him at ten o'clock that night. Upon calling for the horse at the appointed time the hostler asked what had become of his friend Harld and the roan, to which Atzerard replied, "Has he not returned yet. He'll be here directly." Some time after the hostler heard the pace of the roan coming down from the direction of the Treasury, and went out to meet him, but the rider, apparently to avoid the hostler, turned up Fourteenth-street and down F. The latter immediately went back to the stable, and fearing Harld (Herold) intended to make off with the horse, saddled another, and followed him to the navy-yard bridge, where, in answer to the inquiries, the guard stated that a man riding such a horse had passed over, and was probably about a quarter of a mile in advance. John was also told that he might go over, but could not return before morning. He then came back to the stable, and hearing that a horse had been taken up in the street by the detectives made some inquiries, and after giving his statement to the Provost-Marshal was shown a saddle, which he identified beyond doubt as the one used on the brown horse when at Naylor's stable, and which Atzerard said he had sold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is a story current in Richmond that JEFF. DAVIS, and a few of his officeholders, have arrived at Augusta, Ga., and made a pretence of re-establishing the rebel government, not with the expectation of remaining there, but in order to retire with some show of formality to the safer regions beyond the Mississippi.

Mr. SEWARD was very uncomfortable night before last, but yesterday ate his breakfast with good relish, and was quite as strong as at any time since the fall from his carriage. His son FREDERICK has improved within the last twenty-four hours. Last evening's report of the Surgeon-General was favorable.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY reports that there were over 150 pieces of artillery found in the works around Mobile, with large quantities of ammunition and war supplies. The prisoners taken number about 1,000, and the cotton secured is about 3,000 bales.

All of MOSBY'S gang have surrendered except himself; he has fled, and some of his late soldiers are in search of him, prompted by the offer, by Gen. HANCOCK, of $2,000 reward for the great guerrilla.

The vessel seen ashore, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras, was the transport steamer *Ashland*, laden with troops and stores.

J. W. WHARTON, an extensive sutler at Fortress Monroe, has been arrested and his goods are seized. The offence does not appear.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported to organize the Lake and River Improvement Company of the Northern Wilderness; to change the name of the Mariners' Savings Institution of New York; incorporating the Morrisonian Savings Bank; to change the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The Assembly amendments to the Fire Department Fund bill were concurred in. Bills were passed to close Dwight-st., Brooklyn, southwest of Elizabeth-st; relative to the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company; amending the soldiers' voting law; confirming all the proceedings of town, city and county authorities in regard to raising bounties for volunteers; amending the Brooklyn Public Park Act. The Senate conceded to the amendments of the Assembly to widen 4th-avenue, Brooklyn.

In the Assembly reports were made on bills to amend the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company; to repeal the act relative to facilitating the closing up of insolvent and dissolved mutual insurance companies; to provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn; an act in relation to the New-York Central Railroad. Bills were passed to amend the act to supply Brooklyn with water; to allow the Manhattan Gas Company to charge $3 50 per thousand feet for gas; to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track; relative to divorces; to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, 90 to 22; to incorporate the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company; to incorporate the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

To do things on an immense scale is a matter of course in the great West. Speaking of the lumber business on the Upper Mississippi, a Minnesota paper records the movement of a vast amount of logs, just after the ice gave way. It says: "The spectacle now presented is grand. It is estimated that there are from fifteen to twenty million feet of lumber, piled in every imaginable way, in some places towering up twenty or thirty feet, and reaching to the bottom of the river."

A recent official report shows that 21,000 colored men have been enlisted in the army in Kentucky; 1,000 were drafted, 2,000 ran away and enlisted in Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio. Eleven new regiments are being organized, which, when completed, will make the quota of 30,000 colored men for Kentucky. Over 100 negroes a day are enlisting.

Mr. WM. HUNTER, who is now the Acting Secretary of State, is a son of the late WM. HUNTER, of Newport, the former Minister to Brazil. He has for many years been Chief Clerk in the State Department.

A monument to Past Grand Master WILDEY, the founder of Odd Fellowship in this country, is to be commenced in Baltimore on Thursday next, by the formal laying of the corner-stone.

President JOHNSON has removed his quarters from his hotel, to the residence of the Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, on H-street.

The *Black Hawk*, flag-ship of the Mississippi Squadron, was accidentally destroyed by fire yesterday at Mound City.

There was a heavy snow storm in the western part of Minnesota on Friday, and the weather was severely cold.

The Erie Railroad has been restored to good working condition throughout, and trains are now running regularly.

Leprosy is creating great havoc among the natives of the Sandwich Islands.

LOCAL NEWS.

The arrangements for the reception of the remains of President LINCOLN have been completed. Full details of the order of the procession, route and time of departure, will be found in the official programme. The remains will be exposed to public view from the time of their arrival, continuously, until noon on Tuesday. The military and civic display will be grand and imposing, and will probably exceed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. There will be a meeting at Union-square at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, when an oration on President LINCOLN will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. The interior of the City Hall and the Governor's Room have been decorated appropriately for the reception of the remains, and the best arrangements that circumstances will admit of have been made for the accommodation of the public.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at which that body resolved to participate with the municipal authorities and the Citizens' Committee in the obsequies to the late President on Tuesday next. Gen. VALENTINE made a report on behalf of the special committee appointed to represent the Chamber at the ceremonies in Washington, giving an interesting account of an interview with President JOHNSON. Resolutions respecting the death of Mr. CORDEN were also adopted.

Gov. FENTON having renominated for Fire Commissioners the four gentlemen who were rejected as such by the Senate last week, the Senate held another executive session yesterday, and after a warm discussion, they were confirmed, all the Republican Senators voting in the affirmative except Mr. ANDREWS.

A fire at Nos. 75, 77, 79 and 81 Wooster street, wooden buildings, which were tenanted by Messrs. J. ZACCHARIAS, A. GEIGER, L. BRISSON, Mary MOORE and Mrs. MARY PARMLEE, destroyed property to the amount of about $15,400, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Two French war-vessels arrived last night from Havana—the steam corvette *Duries*, 14 guns, and the storeship *Entrepreneur*, 4 guns. They made the voyage in nine days.

The popular demand for the national 7-30 Loan has been quite active, during even the past week of unusual dullness in business. The daily average of the sales of the loan was $2,789,950, (or at the rate of nearly seventeen million dollars a week.) Thus, Monday, $2,625,700; Tuesday, $2,701,300; Wednesday, (a close holiday,) none; Thursday, $3,062,300; Friday, $2,743,500. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan have averaged $1,978 a day. The gold-bearing bonds of the government were decidedly less freely offered, and were in more request on Saturday, at a shade firmer prices for the six ℅ cents, and at much improved figures for 10-40 five ℅ cents—the market closing very strong for all classes of the national funded stocks.

The managers of the Produce Exchange decided yesterday not to open the building on Tuesday next for business purposes, in view of the obsequies of our lamented President. All the commercial centres will be closed on that day, and commercial operations generally suspended.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request on Saturday. Prices of the principal kinds of domestic produce opened more firmly, but closed generally in favor of purchasers. Light freight engagements were reported. There were 453 vessels of all classes in port.

Last evening gold and stocks were steady on call, gold closing at 149¾.

An Extraordinary Operation.

The rumors about Gen. SHERMAN'S taking the responsibility of arranging peace terms with JOHNSTON, have taken positive shape, and are published by official sanction in another column. Last night a Cabinet meeting was held, and President JOHNSON was sustained by every member present, and by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT also, in his prompt repudiation of the whole proceeding. Orders were sent to Gen. SHERMAN to recommence hostilities forthwith, and Gen. GRANT left immediately by a special steamer to take supervision in person. It looks very much as if this negotiation was a blind to cover the escape of JEFF. DAVIS and a few of his officials, with the millions of gold they have stolen from the Richmond banks. The official dispatches of Mr. STANTON possess peculiar interest, in embracing the direction sent by Mr. LINCOLN himself to Gen. GRANT, when LEE was trying to talk about peace instead of submission.

The New President—Extra Official Advice.

It is beyond question altogether proper, that the new President should be assured of the sympathy and support of the people in different sections of the country. His position is one which calls for encouragement, and peradventure, for indulgence, from loyal men of all parties. And, probably, there is no better way of conveying to Mr. JOHNSON an expression of public sentiment than by means of addresses from representative bodies, formally delivered. The question, however, may well be put, whether the range of representation in this case may not be inordinately extended. There must, we take it, be some limit set to the claims of the different varieties of organizations assuming a representative character, to participate in the formal presentation of these addresses. Good taste would surely dictate that there be no needless multiplying of formal resolutions, either hortatory or sympathetic. There is not a State in the Union but may be fitly and fully represented on such an occasion as the accession of a new Executive by half a dozen delegates. That number, carefully selected, would have done ample justice, at least, to the common sentiments of this community, and would have sufficiently embraced the great financial, commercial, political and religious interests of the State. What is true of New-York, in this regard, we take it is true of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and every other State, great and small.

We can conceive how the terrible calamity which has overtaken the nation should attract to the capital an excited crowd of deeply-moved but irresponsible onlookers; but we can see no reason why Pennsylvania-avenue and Jackson-square should be blocked up by an apparently endless procession of delegations, each more eager than the other to get, momentarily, the ear of the new President, for the repetition of a series of resolutions, only varying from each other in the fullness of their verbiage and the pith of their phrases. There is, on the face of it, an untimeliness in all this fervor and demonstrativeness. The President, doubtless, desires to have the assurance that his Administration will receive honest consideration at the hands alike of party friends and party opponents; that he himself will have the confidence of the financial supporters of the government, the prayers of the pious, and the support of the loyal generally. But we presume he sees, what every one else of ordinary reflection sees, that all these great auxiliaries may be pledged to him in a way which shall not leave the impression that the demonstrators are more concerned for their individual exaltation as patrons of the Executive, than for the imperiled interests of the republic.

There are graver reasons, however, than those which are suggested by a regard to taste and delicacy, why President JOHNSON should not be immediately done to death by the repeated, and exhaustless, and overwhelming outpourings of consolation. These innumerable deputations drag Mr. JOHNSON into speech-making which had better be avoided. It is impossible for the President—let him observe however much caution he may—to avoid in the excitement of receiving and acknowledging addresses by the thousand, the utterance of words which he might, on maturer thought, feel constrained to modify. Thus far, Mr. JOHNSON'S native good sense and maturity of judgment have saved him from the error of giving ill-considered pledges as to his future policy. But if he is to be made the victim, for weeks to come, of an organized scheme to thrust upon him unofficial and unsolicited advice, who can vouch or it that his discretion and his judgment shall permanently resist the assaults of those gushing and irrepressible friendships which invariably beset the possessor of power, and so often impair his usefulness and blast his reputation?

A Sensitive Rebel.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, that injured innocent, is terribly afflicted at the intimation that he or his gang of refugee Confederates could have had anything to do with the conspiracy for assassinating the President. He speaks of himself as an "innocent person,"—as simply a "political opponent,"—and thinks it very hard that he should be charged with "crime." GEORGE'S sensitiveness on this point is of recent growth. In his palmy days he took great delight in passing himself off as a "Red Republican." He was a special admirer of ROBESPIERRE, MARAT, and that brood of bloodthirsty "politicians," and was fond of expressing his sentiments in favor of cutting off the head of everybody who stood in the way of European regeneration. If he has been any less ferocious in his support of the rebellion, he has not advertised the world of the fact. Canada, since he has been there as a rebel refugee, has been a nest for hatching all sorts of bloody raids upon peaceful citizens, which have found in him a ready advocate and defender.

It is rather late for GEORGE to try to pass for a meek apostle of peace and brotherly love. Whether he had anything to do with the murder of Mr. LINCOLN we do not know:—but we know nothing in his political character, sentiments or antecedents, that would preclude the belief that the plot was largely of his concocting.

We advise Mr. SANDERS not to come to this city *just yet*. He would not find the atmosphere congenial to his bodily health. Our people are not inclined to regard the rebellion as simply a "conflict of political ideas;" nor nor do they look upon him as simply a "political opponent." He had better tarry awhile longer where he can take cowardly "advantage" of his neutral protection, and concoct expeditions for plunder, robbery and murder against peaceable citizens of the United States. When he is wanted here, he will, probable, be sent for.

The Stage and the Public.

From the World.

The New-York TIMES is doing itself and American journalism great discredit by lending itself to a senseless and scandalous attack upon the theatrical profession in general, as in some mysterious way involved in the atrocious crime of the actor WILKES BOOTH.

The *World* is utterly at fault in this paragraph. We have never dreamed of imputing to the theatrical profession any such responsibility as it alleges. We have never written, said or printed a syllable that could bear any such construction. We would as soon think of holding the whole Press responsible for all the misdeeds of the *World* as to impute to the theatrical profession any share of blame for the atrocity of one of its members.

The Recognition Question.

Earl RUSSELL, in his recent speech to the House of Lords on the rescinding of the Reciprocity Treaty, entered upon a defence of the conduct of England, against several of our charges against her. The first one to which he referred was the complaint which has been urged, that she hastened to grant to the rebels belligerent rights, as soon as she heard of the breaking out of the rebellion. We have complained that this act of hers was an unfriendly one, was done with undue haste, and indicated a disposition incompatible with the relations which had existed between England and this country.

Earl RUSSELL'S defence on this point is, that on learning that the President of the United States had declared the coasts of the Southern States to be under blockade, he consulted with the Lord Chancellor, Lord CAMPBELL and the law officers of the Crown as to the course to be pursued, and he says:

"Lord CAMPBELL declared, as we all supposed he would do, that there was no course but one to pursue, viz.: to regard the blockade on the part of the United States as the exercise of a belligerent right—and as belligerent rights cannot be confined to one party, but are usually exercised against somebody else, our advisers told us that we were entitled to recognize the existence of belligerent rights on the part of both of the combatants, and to declare Her Majesty's neutrality between the two parties—and this, accordingly, was the course which we recommended."

Admitting, for the sake of the argument, the correctness of the law, as laid down by the Lord Chancellor, it will be noticed that it only goes to the extent of holding that England was "entitled" to recognize the existence of belligerent rights on the part of the rebels—not that she was *required* to do so. The Lord Chancellor could hardly have gone so far as that.

Now, all the world knows that a man or a nation may act in a very unfriendly way, and yet do nothing but what he is entitled to do. If your house catches fire, your neighbor is undoubtedly entitled to devote all his time and labor to getting water ready to save his own house, if it catches, and not help you put out the fire on your roof. But if the danger to his house is very slight, so that he could just as well not help you, his act may be nevertheless an unfriendly one. Especially may you be justified in deeming it such, if you find him rejoicing to see it burn, and dilating upon the improved prospect which he will have from his windows when your house is out of the way.

In fact, our complaint has been rather that England's action was unfriendly than illegal. And whether it was unfriendly or not does not depend merely upon whether England was entitled by national law to do as she did. If, on looking over her past history, we find that in similar cases her action has been different, we may well ask her what is the cause of the difference, and unless she can give good reason for it, we may well infer that inasmuch as she has made a difference against us, it sprang from some reason not compatible with good will and good neighborhood. And it will be noted that Earl RUSSELL gives no other reason whatever for England's course, than that she was "entitled" to pursue it.

Now there are at least three instances, in which, under similar circumstances, England's course of action has been entirely different. In May, 1828, the Prince Regent of Portugal declared a part of the coast of Portugal to be under blockade. The British Foreign Office probably consulted with the legal advisers of the Crown, and if so it received similar views of the law to those expressed by Lord CAMPBELL, unless these latter must be held to be new views, and England was doubtless as much "entitled" to recognize belligerent rights as belonging to the insurrectionists in Oporto in 1828 as to the rebels in Charleston in 1861. But the British Foreign Office contented itself with sending an official notification of the blockade to the Committee at Lloyds, that British ship-owners might govern themselves in accordance with this state of blockade.

Later in the year a similar blockade was announced of Funchal, in Madeira. But there was no recognition of belligerent rights by England.

Again, in 1830, when a rebellion arose in the Netherlands and the King had declared "the coast of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, belonging to the province of South Flanders, together with the ports thereof, as well as the ports of Antwerp and Ghent," to be in a state of blockade, there was again no recognition by England of these insurrectionists as belligerents, but only a notice again from the Foreign Office of the existence of the blockade.

Why was it that England acted so differently in our case? We could hardly expect Earl RUSSELL to give a true answer to the question, but every one feels that it was not because she was any more "entitled" to recognize our rebels as belligerents than those of Portugal or Holland, but because she believed this rebellion of ours was strong, and was quite willing to see it succeed. And it was because of the prevalence of this feeling among the governing classes of England, that Earl RUSSELL says "the course of neutrality adopted was received with favor, and commended itself to the country as the right course to take."

GEN. LEE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—There has been an effort put forth to call out the generosity of the American people toward Gen. LEE, in distinction from JEFF. DAVIS and other civilians who were leaders of the rebellion. A well-known politician, at a recent public meeting in this city, ventured to say, that "if Gen. LEE should come to New York, he would be proud to have him as his guest." Such sentiments have probably somewhat evaporated since the last dying act of the rebellion.

There is a special stain on Gen. LEE'S reputation which no military skill or personal courage can wash away. We allude to *his treatment of his prisoners*. Gen. LEE was the military head of the Confederacy, a man more beloved and honored than DAVIS, consulted without doubt by the authorities in all military matters, from whom a word must have always come like an order, and yet while he commanded the Army of Virginia, for years the horrible treatment of our unhappy prisoners continued. They were crowded within the Libby Prison, dying from disease and want, or they were left on Belle Isle exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, or they were packed in the pens of Andersonville and Millen, perishing by the tens of thousands, of wet, hunger, neglect, sickness and violence; no wood allowed them, when forests covered the hills; no meat or good bread, when the unused gifts of the North were rotting at the doors of their prisons; weak, despairing, heart-broken—a great throng of the unhappy and helpless victims of the rebellion. And yet in all these years, with the sad report of these cruelties ringing through the world, when he must have known of them, Gen. LEE never issues an order or makes an effort to stop them. He had but to say the word, and the Federal prisoners would have been treated like ordinary prisoners of war. But no such word ever came from the chief Captain of the rebellion. On him must rest the damning stain of these great wrongs and cruelties. He is responsible for the starved and murdered young men of the North. Along with the memory of his first great crime of treason, will always endure that of these horrible brutalities to the prisoners from the North. They should never be forgotten. They are wrongs against civilization itself. Gen. LEE was said to have been a harsh and cruel slaveholder; he has preserved his character with the prisoners he captured. To entertain such a man, and talk of hospitality to him, or an "ovation" in his behalf—a man dishonored by treason and debased with cruelty, who has permitted, if not encouraged, the torture of the helpless, our own friends and kinsmen—is to forget all decency and manhood. He has committed crimes, and scattered woes and griefs, which he can never atone for, and which we should never forgive till he himself, at least, has avowed his penitence.

MORE REBEL PLOTTING IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—On the day preceding the assassination, an affidavit was sworn to before Chief-Justice RICHARDS, of Toronto, which disclosed the fact of a vessel having been fitted out at Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, for piratical purposes. The nominal owner of the intended pirate was the notorious ruffian McDONALD, the confidante of BEALL and KENNEDY, and the special agent of SANDERS, THOMPSON and other outlaws. The expedition seems to have been ready for work when the local authorities interfered, and prevented its departure from Canadian waters. But we do not learn that either the principals or the agents in this enterprise have been put under arrest, or that there is any announcement of Lord MONCK'S intention to put the recently-enacted Alien Law of the Province into effect. By that law the Governor-General of the Provinces has the amplest power conferred upon him in regard to the expulsion of the whole of these criminals from British territory. Surely this is a case where Executive interference may fairly be invoked by the friends of order and peace.

A BLUNDER IN POLITICAL HISTORY.—We are surprised to see a number of our contemporaries quoting a blunder originating with the *Journal of Commerce*, as to the death of President TAYLOR, which is given as on the 9th of July, 1849, only four months after his inauguration, in place of the 9th of July, 1850, sixteen months after he was sworn into office. The mistake is the more singular because of the comparatively recent political (and somewhat exciting) events to which it refers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

SHERMAN IN TREATY WITH JOE JOHNSTON—GEN. GRANT GONE TO GOLDSBORO.

Our last official news from SHERMAN was in effect that he and JOHNSTON were to meet on Saturday last at Chapel Hill, near Raleigh, and consult upon terms of surrender of JOHNSTON'S army, and that failing to reconcile terms, SHERMAN had agreed upon an armistice for the purpose of submitting the matter to Gen. GRANT. Last night the Cabinet was convened and the armistice was decidedly disapproved, and it was determined to leave the entire disposition of the matter to Gen. GRANT, who thereupon, at about 12 o'clock, left in a vessel for SHERMAN'S headquarters.

MRS. LINCOLN STILL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Until Mrs. LINCOLN is sufficiently recovered to vacate the White House, the President will occupy the residence of Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts, 334 H-st.

Mrs. LINCOLN is more composed this evening, and is deliberating whether, on returning to Illinois, she will adopt as her residence Chicago or Springfield.

SENATOR SUMNER THREATENED.

Just previous to the tragedy on Friday night week, Senator SUMNER was the recipient of letters of threatening and warning, which are construed as indicating a purpose to assassinate him. At the request of Mr. SUMNER'S friends, guards have been placed about his house.

REBEL OFFICERS SENT AWAY.

Two hundred rebel officers, including Brig.-Gen. W. H. PAYNE, of FITZHUGH LEE'S Cavalry, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison this morning, and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio.

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS.

This morning Mr. JOHNSON'S time was wholly occupied in receiving political clubs and State delegations, among them the Georgetown Union League and citizens of Vermont.

A CALL FROM THE WOMEN OF THE TREASURY.

At 12 o'clock the females employed in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, called on the Chief Magistrate, and paid their respects, some of the ladies presenting him with beautiful bouquets.

A DELEGATION FROM DISLOYAL DISTRICTS.

On Monday next, a delegation of loyal men, residents of disloyal districts, propose to call on the President and present an address prepared for the occasion. A Michigan delegation has an appointment to meet the President on the same day.

RETURN OF A SECESSION DOCTOR.

Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE was among the paroled rebels who arrived in this city on the *Washington Hunt* yesterday. He was treated with great apparent friendship by his secessionist acquaintances, and it is stated that he will resume the practice of his profession in this city.

APPOINTMENT OF REVENUE AGENTS.

The following revenue agents have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Internal Revenue law:

Col. Jason Marsh, Rockford, Illinois; Chas. Case, Fort Wayne, Indiana; C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; H. C. Woodman, Woburn, Massachusetts; Alexander Reed, Toledo, Ohio.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

On Monday publication has been made of certain changes of general officers, including Gen. HALLECK to command at Richmond. This is not correct. Gen. ORD remains in command of Virginia as heretofore, Gen. HALLECK commanding Virginia and North Carolina, Gen. GILLMORE remaining in command of the Department of the South.

CONDITION OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is more composed, however, and is undecided whether to return to Illinois or not.

THE PRESIDENT'S LABORS.

President JOHNSON has to-day been through part of the same routine as during the past few days, viz:

Receiving the visits of various State Delegations and political associations. The first to call this morning was the Georgetown Union League, whom the President fittingly addressed.

A delegation of the Sons of Vermont afterward called, with Hon. S. B. COLBY at their head, who addressed the President. He responded to them in a brief speech and, in conclusion, said: "He would say to the wealthy traitor, you must pay the penalty of your treason, and, on the other side to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, many of whom have paid the penalty with their lives and limbs, conciliation, forbearance and clemency."

The female employes of the Treasury Department also called on the President, and some time was spent in hand shaking. Several beautiful bouquets were presented to him, one of which had a card accompanying it with the inscription "May the Angels of the Lord encamp around thee."

FEELING OF RETURNED REBELS.

Within the past few days a large number of Marylanders and Washingtonians, who went South at the beginning of the rebellion, including some prominent citizens, have returned to this city. They were with Gen. LEE'S army, and are allowed to go to their homes according to the cartel. Some of them are yet bitter in their feelings, and express their intention to return to the South when they are exchanged, and, if required, to again raise their hands against our flag. The most of them, however, admit that the South is overpowered, that the war is at an end, and that they are glad to get home again. One of these men relates the singular incident that the same person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first battle of Manassas, also owned the house in which Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE drew up the articles of surrender. Many Alexandrians are nightly presenting themselves to the pickets outside of that city and come in to talk.

INCREASED WATCHFULNESS.

Since the murder of President LINCOLN, it has been directed by Gen. AUGUR that no one be allowed to pass the pickets or forts encircling this city, unless on a written pass from headquarters, or when personally known to the officer in charge or commander of a fort.

Canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are allowed to pass subject to search at different points. Citizens, however, do not require passes to leave the city by railroad going North.

REBEL PRISONERS TO REPORT.

Gen. AUGUR has issued an order directing all paroled prisoners of war in this district to report to the Provost-Marshal where the residence of each prisoner, with his name and rank, will be recorded, and none will be allowed to wear rebel uniform. Each prisoner is directed to report in person, at the office where his name is registered, once in every ten days.

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

Over One Hundred and Fifty Cannon Taken—Large Quantity of Ammunition Found—One Thousand Rebel Prisoners Picked Up—Three Thousand Bales of Cotton Harvested.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

In a dispatch, dated Mobile, 5 P. M., April 14, Maj.-Gen. CANBY reports as follows: We find in Mobile and its defences, on the west side of the bay, over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are complete. The quantity of cotton will probably reach 3,000 bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Surrender of Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 16,
via CAIRO, Sunday, April 23.

The *Times* contains the following in relation to the surrender of Mobile:

Gen. CANBY established his head quarters in the Custom-house. Gen. GRANGER commands the department. Gen. VEATCH commands the post.

No cotton or things were burned because it was said that Gen. GRANGER would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand bales of cotton have been captured in the city. Large quantities of pitch have also been secured.

The city is quiet and orderly. Many citizens are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, glad to be released from rebel rule.

Deserters are arriving in large numbers.

The Post-office will be immediately opened.

The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about 3 o'clock on the 12th inst., tendering the services of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

Gen. GRANGER met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city. He remarked he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition, were captured.

Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers were found in the city, including two hundred and fifty officers. All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the Confederate Commissary Department were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Thirty eight hundred prisoners were captured in the Spanish Fort.

Several Confederate gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers having suspended publication, Gen. GRANGER authorized E. O. HINDS, correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing the Mobile *Daily News*.

Gen. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, arrived here last evening from Mobile, and goes North with dispatches for the latter.

The receipts of cotton and sugar are light, and there are no buyers.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and His Son.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 22—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a very uncomfortable night, but has taken his breakfast with relish, and is quite as strong as he was yesterday.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD has improved within the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable to-night.

Mr. F. SEWARD'S condition justifying and requiring it, a further removal of fragments of bone was made this morning. The operation was borne well, and has been productive of partial relief.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) J. K. BARNES Surgeon-General.

Death of Commodore McKean.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, April 22

Commodore WM. W. MCKEAN, United States Navy, died at his residence near this place at 1 o'clock this morning. He was 54 years of age last September, and has been in the service since 1813.

Sailing of the Steamship Moravian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 22.

The steamship *Moravian* will sail about 3 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

SHOOTING AFFRAY—A WHITE MAN SHOT BY A BLACK MAN.—An affray occurred shortly before 10 o'clock last night, between a white man named PATRICK MINTON and a black man named ROBERT BRUCE, in which the former was shot with a pistol by the latter, and although it turns out that the wound is not serious, quite an excitement was caused in consequence. From all the circumstances that could be gathered, it appears that BRUCE and his daughter were on their return home from market, and talking about the things they had purchased, when MINTON, without any provocation whatever, applied uncomplimentary epithets. The black man passed on up Fulton-street and was followed by MINTON, who continued to call him names, and the daughter becoming frightened ran away. When near Henry-street, MINTON, (as BRUCE says,) struck and kicked him, and remarked that as kicking was now the fashion he would kick the nigger, or something to that effect. BRUCE called for a policeman, but none came, and drawing a pistol, fired. The ball struck the handkerchief in the side pocket of MINTON'S coat, and penetrating the coat and vest, made a flesh wound of several inches in extent from the right breast to the abdomen, when it glanced off. Had it not been for the handkerchief, the consequences might have been more serious. MINTON says that the ca-ky looked at him, and on asking what he was looking at, he replied, "at an Irish son of a b——." When MINTON went up and the darkey fired, after which he struck him, not knowing that he was shot. MINTON is a car-driver, and appears to have been somewhat under the influence of liquor. BRUCE was arrested by the Forty-second Precinct police, and committed to await a hearing.

PERSONAL.—F. E. CHURCH, Esq., the celebrated landscape painter, sailed yesterday, with his wife, in the steamer *Montezuma* for Jamaica, intending to spend the Summer months in the mountains of that island.... Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of this port, will leave to-morrow in the United States steamer *Arago*, for Hilton Head, to take evidence and make the necessary investigations in relation to the plantations in South Carolina and Georgia.

ST. ALBANS BAZAAR.—A Fair and Promenade Concert for the benefit of St. Albans Church will be given at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 25th. MENDELSSOHN'S "Song of Praise" will be sung by amateurs on the opening night. The fair will be continued daily during the week from 12 M. to 11 P. M. GRAFFULLA'S and HELMSMULLER'S bands will alternately provide the music for promenade concerts each evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named WM. RUDMAN, employed in the saloon of CHAS. WESTFIELD, No. 215 William street, was accidently killed last night by the discharge of a pistol in his own hands. He was trying to load a revolver, and holding it on to his breast it went off, and shot him through his heart. Deceased was in the army three years, a Sergeant in the Fourteenth Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son.

ODD FELLOWS.—The members of the society of Odd Fellows are requested to assemble at their Hall, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, to take part in the funeral procession of the late President.

THE KNIFE.—PETER WIER was arrested by officer GERAGHTY, of the Sixth Precinct, for stabbing WILLIAM FENYARD in the face at No. 23 Bayard street, where the latter keeps a lager beer saloon. The prisoner was committed by Justice HOGAN.

RICHARD COBDEN.

A Sketch of His Character and Career.

BY GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Even in the midst of your struggle, the hearts of Americans will, I am sure, be touched by the tidings that RICHARD COBDEN has gone to his rest. His rest, it may be truly called; for it closes, with the peacefulness of evening, a long day's work in the service of humanity.

Long his day has not been, if you measure it by hours; but it has been very long if you measure it by the work done.

Americans had a special interest in this man, as well as Englishmen. It was after over-exerting himself in speaking on your Presidential election, that he was taken home seriously ill. It was to protest against calumnious suspicions spread by your enemies respecting the designs of your government that he came, somewhat imprudently, to London to take part in the debate on Canadian defences, and thereby probably brought on the attack which has ended in his death. He belonged, however, properly neither to England nor to America, but to mankind. His eulogy is pronounced by the French journals as well as by ours. Even in his death he reconciles nations.

The chief events of his life are well known. He was the son of a Sussex farmer, brought up to trade, and was for a short time a commercial traveler. I have heard him say, laughing at the formalities of diplomacy, that "he had more discretion allowed him when he was a commercial traveler than when he was a plenipotentiary." He spoke of his origin, as he did of everything else concerning himself, with perfect simplicity, neither hiding nor vaunting his humble birth.

In 1830 he became one of the heads of a firm at Manchester. This was the period, and Manchester was one of the most exciting scenes, of the great struggle for Parliamentary Reform. No doubt COBDEN's mind was stirred by those events, and turned toward the political sphere. He traveled, visiting, among other countries, the United States, and wrote upon what he had seen with an ability which at once attracted attention, and in the spirit of the policy which he afterward pursued.

He was thus prepared to come forward, with BRIGHT, as a leader of the great crusade against the evil system of protection which was then perverting our industry, paralyzing our commerce, starving our people, and spreading bitterness and disunion through the nation. To his "unadorned eloquence," as it was called, with perfect truth, by Sir ROBERT PEEL, the victory, as is well known, was, in a great measure, due. To him, when the conservatives surrendered, PEEL, as their General, chose to give up his sword; and he had afterward reason to feel that he could not have given it up to a more chivalrous opponent. All the bitter words that had passed between them—and some very bitter words had passed between them in the course of that long and obstinate struggle—were effaced in a moment from COBDEN's mind. Had PEEL lived to govern the country for the good of the whole people, he would have had no more cordial, as he certainly would have no more independent supporter, than his former antagonist.

COBDEN, BRIGHT, and other leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League, were accused of exciting war between classes. They really averted, by their victory, a terrible war between classes, and dispelled dark clouds of disaffection and Chartism which had begun to gather over our social as well as our industrial life.

To the sober sense of a man of business (his original calling) COBDEN had thus added the ardor of a crusader; and this union of sobriety and ardor marked the whole course of his political career. The landlords fought for protection, as the slave-owners fight for slavery; and COBDEN, as one of their great enemies, was of course one of the chief objects of their furious invectives. Yet his character remained more free from bitterness, perhaps, than that of any other party man. He could be moved to indignation, fiery indignation, against public wrong. But personal rancor he had none. A short time before his death he had a very angry correspondence with the editor of the *Times*. But the calumny which on that occasion excited his wrath, and revealed the latent vehemence of his nature, had been leveled not against himself, but against his friend. In fact, perfect devotion to a great cause had raised his mind, as above everything that was mean, as above the meanness of personal hatred.

That he was most disinterested, even his enemies allowed. Whether his principles were right or wrong, he lived, as all confessed, for them and for them alone. Not only did he disregard the emoluments of place, but all the grosser prizes of ambition. Of him, if of any public man, it might be said that he never did an act or uttered a word with a view to personal objects alone. He and GARIBALDI were cast in such different moulds and moved in such different spheres, that had they met they would scarcely have recognized each other as brethren. But in his perfect purity at least the Manchester manufacturer was the counterpart of the Italian patriot, and both were members of a new order of chivalry and precursors of a coming age.

Free trade does not stand by itself, either in the pages of ADAM SMITH, its great apostle, or in the real world. It is intimately connected with a general policy of peace and good will among nations, of which free commercial intercourse is the providential basis. Of this policy, and of the mutual reduction of armaments and military taxation which is a consequence of it, COBDEN was, during the rest of his life, in conjunction with BRIGHT, the worthy representative and the untiring champion. It signally triumphed in the commercial treaty with France, which is apparently about to be followed by similar treaties with other European nations. The treaty with France was opposed by the politicians of the old school, whose doctrines were international antipathy and mutual mistrust. The chief of that school did his best to thwart it at the time, though he is now compelled to acknowledge its good effects and to eulogize its author. It is evidently the belief of Americans that in England a public man who does not hold office can have no power. PALMERSTON has held office almost all his life. COBDEN never held an office of any kind. Yet the policy of COBDEN is prevailing over the policy of PALMERSTON as the day prevails over the night.

As the successful negotiator of the French Treaty COBDEN might, if he had pleased, have received the acknowledgment of his victory in the shape of a title or a seat in the Privy Council. These he declined, as well as all rewards of a more substantial kind. Not that he had the vanity to despise or affect to despise marks of public esteem. But no doubt he instinctively felt that such decorations as these belonged to the old, he to the new order of things. It would not have been easy to induce him to put on a court dress.

That he should accept office under Lord PALMERSTON was not to be expected. Lord PALMERSTON was the embodiment of all that he thought worst both in domestic and foreign policy. And he was not the man either to compromise in a matter of principle or to delude himself with the belief that he could do good by becoming a partner in the councils of evil.

With a world still in arms, and with the condition of military despots yet unextinguished, the English nation, even the more pacific part of it, has perhaps scarcely embraced COBDEN's doctrine on the subject of non-intervention. But full justice has been done to the courage with which he, in company with BRIGHT, faced the charge of cowardice and the temporary storm of popular hatred in attempting to save the country from the Russian war.

In the case of China, the fillibustering policy impersonated in Lord PALMERSTON gave COBDEN a momentary overthrow; but it left its life in the wound. And when an attempt was made to extend the same policy to Japan, and the bombardment of Canton was repeated at Kagorsma, the government found that national morality had recovered its tone, and was compelled to apologize for the deed, which it had at first announced in accents of triumph. The maxims that trade is to be extended by force of arms, and that civilized nations are justified in behaving like robbers toward those whom they are pleased to style uncivilized—which had hitherto governed the action of the maritime powers in the East, as well as that of the Spaniards in America,—received a decisive blow from COBDEN and his associates. No man who has true chivalry in his head will doubt which of the two parties in this controversy it was that deserved Lord PALMERSTON's charge of "trampling on the honor of the nation."

The goodness of COBDEN's heart and the purity of his motives made him not only influential but popular in the House of Commons, with all except the most violent fanatics of the Tory party. His eloquence, simple, clear, earnest and genial, flowed from his character as a stream from its spring. He never composed his speeches, but trusted that words would not be wanting to a full mind and a glowing heart. The most peculiar of his intellectual gifts was the perfect simplicity of view, which is likewise characteristic of ADAM SMITH and of all great economists. He saw things exactly as they were. His modesty in his speeches, writings and conversation equaled his strength of conviction. His conversation, which was charming, and his letters (a selection of which would be most delightful and instructive) advanced his principles almost as as much as his public speeches.

Few of those with whom he held intercourse could fail to venerate, none could fail to love him. He possessed, above all men, the talisman which wins hearts. JOHNSON said of BURKE, that a stranger could not stand by his side for a moment to take shelter from the rain without discovering that he was a remarkable man. Five minutes' conversation made you feel that COBDEN was a good man.

Judged merely by his public speeches, he might have seemed a man of a single subject, or of a limited class of subjects. But his modesty led him to confine himself in public to questions with which he was specially familiar, and to pay an almost excessive deference to the special knowledge of others on topics to which they had given more attention. Though his education had been limited, he had enlarged his culture as he rose in life, and could talk with interest and intelligence on any theme. This "cotton-spinner" was not without a heart for beauty. "There are two sublimities," he said, "in nature—one of rest, the other of motion, the distant Alps and Niagara."

Whatever there may be sordid in commercial pursuits, it had not touched his nature. No man ever felt a deeper contempt for the pretensions of hoarded wealth. "That man," he exclaimed, speaking of a covetous and dictatorial millionaire, "talks as if his words were shotted with sovereigns; and yet it is not money that deserves respect, but a generous use of it."

His later years were spent (when he was not attending Parliament) at Dansford, a country house in a beautiful district near Midhurst, built for him by the gratitude of his political friends on the site of his father's farm. This was his Caprera, and, like GARIBALDI's Caprera, it was the unostentatious centre of the great movements of the age. Never was there a more perfect picture than that country house presented of English family life, of frugal enjoyment, simple hospitality, and the happiness that flows from duty, friendship and affection.

Each Sunday saw COBDEN with his family walking by a pretty country path to the village church. Free (as the church of the future will be) from bigotry and sectarianism, he was yet a truly religious man, walking as in the presence of God, and thoroughly valuing the religious character in others. He would scarcely have trusted any one whom he believed to be without religion.

He was accused by his enemies of being non-English, and of not loving his country. No man ever had a more thoroughly English heart, or loved his country better. But he loved her not as an isolated tyrant, but as a member of the great community of nations and in just subordination to humanity. He knew that her interests were inextricably blended for the best purposes of Providence with those of her neighbors; that her strength lay, as that of a man among his fellow-men lies, not in her enmities, but in her friendships; and that the law of mutual good-will, not of mutual hatred, was the one which, as a nation of Christendom, she was bound to obey. Even her military security has been essentially practical by his policy of commercial alliances, which is uniting all the powers of Europe with us in a great confederacy, pledged to defend the common trade.

But the grand proof that COBDEN was a true Englishman is that Englishmen of all parties have wept over his grave. In death at least he has put calumny under his feet, and pointed out the path of sure and enduring glory to all who have the courage to serve their country with singleness of heart, and to disregard not only the vulgar temptations of personal ambition, but (what is more difficult for a generous mind) the popular passion of the hour.

He rests at Lavington, amidst a quiet scene of English rural beauty, worthy in every way of such a grave.

Faults, no doubt, and infirmities COBDEN had—we all have them, or we should not stand in need of each other. But our gratitude prevents our seeing them now. Assuredly, if the Being that rules the world is beneficence, to Him, we may reverently trust, this man's spirit has returned. Nothing in life can be happier than such a death. It is the setting of a harvest sun, pensive as all sunsets are, but glad with the sights and sounds of Harvest Home. Your faithful servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

FROM ALBANY.

Confirmation of the Fire Commissioners Appointed by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 22.

The Governor having renominated for Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York the four gentlemen who were rejected as such by the Senate last week, the Senate held another executive session to-day, and after a warm discussion they were confirmed, all the Republican Senators voting in the negative except Mr. ANDREWS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 22.

BILLS REPORTED.

To organize the Lake and River Improvement Company of the Northern Wilderness.

To change the name of the Mariner's Savings Institution of New-York.

Incorporating the Morrissonian Savings Bank.

To change the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The Assembly amendments to the Fire Department Fund Bill were concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

To close Dwight-street, Brooklyn, southwest of Elizabeth-street.

Relative to the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company.

The General Charity Bill was reported favorably, and made the special order for Monday.

Amending the soldiers' voting law.

Confirming all the proceedings of town, city and county authorities in regard to raising bounties for volunteers.

Amending the Brooklyn Public Park Act.

Mr. STRONG reported the bill to amend the charter of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Senate conceded in the amendments of the Assembly to widen Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 22.

REPORTS.

To amend the charter of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.

To repeal the act relative to facilitating the closing up of insolvent and dissolved mutual insurance companies.

Relative to the Croton Aqueduct and certain streets in New-York.

To provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses in Brooklyn.

An act in relation to the New-York Central Railroad.

Mr. WEAVER moved that this bill be made the special order for Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The motion was lost by a vote of 60 to 56.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed unless otherwise noticed:

To amend the act to supply Brooklyn with water.

To allow the Manhattan Gas Company to charge $3 50 per thousand feet for gas.

Relative to divorces.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.

To ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, by a vote of 90 to 22.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company.

Relative to the Rochester and Brighton Railroad.

Llewellyn Park.

From the Independent.

We have been visiting a piece of large-patterned workmanship, reminding us of the project of the ancient architect to carve Mount Athos into a statue of a king, holding a city in his right hand, and a basin of rivers in his left; we refer to the unique, beautiful, and romantic Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey—once a rough, shaggy mountain side, now transformed into an enchanted ground, or fairy land.

Nine or ten years ago, Mr. LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL—whose business was that of a New-York merchant, and whose pastime that of an architect in landscapes—bought a wild tract of mountainous land, about as large as Central Park, or as large as that portion of New-York which lies below Canal-street; covered with thick woods, and tenanted by robin red breasts and gray squirrels; puzzling the neighbors by the apparent unreasonableness of such a purchase, inasmuch as everybody asked Bulwer's question, "What will he do with it?" But this tract of land consisted of a series of natural terraces, ascending by easy gradations, from the level of the village roads below, up to a summit seven hundred feet high—affording from every terrace a beautiful and unobstructed view of a wide and varied landscape reaching into the distance—while, for a near view, the tract itself was threaded by mountain streams, pierced with picturesque ravines, rimmed and ribbed with rocks, monumented with venerable trees as old as the Pilgrim Fathers, and altogether diversified with a beautiful brokenness of scenery such as defies an adequate description—all rendered doubly attractive, not because of that poetic distance which lends enchantment to the view, but of that actual nearness which located this handsome spot within naked sight of our own Trinity spire, and within sixty minutes of the Merchants' Exchange.

It needed only the cunning handicraft of a true artist to develop this waste place into something so different from its former self that now we doubt whether the birds that used to fly over it, or to build nests among its green trees, any longer recognize it as the same old tangled and disheveled spot it was once.

Mr. HASKELL struck upon a happy plan of laying out these five or six hundred acres into a park for elegant residences; reserving, as the centre-piece of his design, a space of fifty acres of the primeval forest, undisturbed except by a little clearing away of undergrowths to make it passable for the feet of meditative strollers, or moss-hunters, or violet-gatherers; surrounding this perpetual reservation with eighty or ninety charming building sites, varying from two acres to ten in extent, all bordering upon this central common of original wilderness, all opening with free range into this charming haunt of lonesomeness and quietude. Moreover, every estate was designed to be an adjunct of every other, separated not by fences, but by skillful hedges or evergreen trees, thus avoiding the appearance of any middle walls of partition between neighbors; the whole park to be made picturesque by serpentining roads, unexpected ponds, artful waterfalls, rustic bridges, seats, kiosks, and the like; offering, at every turn, some comfort or beauty to make the place lovable and memorable.

Accordingly, after several years of industrious work of axe and spade, of path-finding and bridge-building, of masonry and carpentry, the wilderness has been turned into Llewellyn Park—now the seat of about twenty-five completed Summer or Winter residences, with room remaining for about twice as many more; each estate being isolated from the next, yet each, by a happy partnership with every other, possessing the whole park in common, so that the fortunate purchaser of two or three acres becomes a virtual owner of the whole five hundred; a plan by which a poor man, for a few thousands of dollars, may buy a country seat that challenges comparison with the Duke of DEVONSHIRE's. Nor is this communism, any more than the nearness of adjoining houses in a city-street is communism. No individual privacy can be greater, no seclusion more guarded, than here on one of these romantic estates, which are all so sequestered that, sitting on the lawn of any one of them, such a man as ZIMMERMAN, without any other interrupting sound than a bird's song among the leaves, or a horse's hoof on the road, might have enjoyed as fine a solitude as that whereof he wrote a book.

Such being the general outline of Llewellyn Park, a nearer view of its details fulfills to the spectator the full promise of the ample design. Suppose, for instance, we are in New-York, standing on the steps of the City Hall—that interesting historic spot from which His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR once affectionately addressed his "friends." Northward, an hour's journey, is Central Park; westward, an hour's journey, is Llewellyn Park: for the crossing of Hoboken Ferry, and the riding of twelve miles by railroad to Orange, occupy just the same time as trundling in an omnibus up or down half the length of a big city. But, reaching Orange, where is Llewellyn Park? At first, it is apparently shut out of sight by a living wall of evergreens—as if its residents had thrown up an abattis against an insurrection of visitors from the town. The approach is a handsome avenue or *paseo*, a hundred feet wide and half a mile long, fashioned after the Spanish style, a carriage-way in the centre, a foot-walk on either side, and the whole shaded by four continuous parallels of trees. The entrance proper is through a spacious gateway, having a porter's lodge on one hand, and a lake, waterfall and summer-house on the other—making, altogether, one of the most inviting pieces of mingled rural architecture and landscape gardening we have anywhere seen. Of several roads through the park, all diverging from this entrance like the open fingers of a hand, we choose, for instance, the darkest and coolest, Glen-avenue, leading gently up through a magnificent ravine which of itself would be worth a million of dollars in Central Park, if Mr. HASKELL would agree to sell and deliver it to that rival concern. We go through a checkered gloom of great trees—the water brooks babbling at our feet, and the shivering tree-tops overhead making a noise like a rain-shower, until we emerge from the ravine into many devious roads that lead one pleasantly astray; then passing many strange, unfamiliar trees, which, on inquiry, are found to represent every quarter of the globe, as, for instance, the pine from the Himalayan Mountains, and the more wondrous evergreen of California, that grows to three times the height of the tallest church spire in America; passing great beds of flowers planted on the plan of massing large quantities of one kind in one place, as the rebels mass their troops—thus, here a wide-spread glory of rhododendrons, there a bed of peonies, yonder a little garden of lilies of the valley, yonder still a regiment of azaleas, clad like many colored zouaves; passing still further, many ingenious specimens of artificial rock-work, festooned with flowering vines, and finding in the wilder places nature's own profusion of wild columbines, with their red cups hanging downward, as having spilled their wine back into the earth; passing still from ramble to ramble, through many ranges of scenery, saluted with a continuous welcome from many uncaged music-makers, every one singing each song twice over—

> "Lest you should think he never could recapture
> The first fine careless rapture;"

passing meanwhile many delightful residences with romantic names—as, for instance, Mr. FULLER's, called Lakewood; Mr. HASKELL's, called Castlewood; Mr. HEGEMAN's, called Arcadia—and other buildings in various styles of architecture, and other grounds in various styles of gardening—yonder on the right a Queen's throne, where, every Spring, one of the maidens of the park is crowned Queen of May, and yonder on the left a rustic cabin, called the Wigwam, weather-boarded with bark, and purpled over from ground to thatched roof with full-blooming wisterias, into whose honey-cups the bees were making burglary; passing, at last, all the houses and barns, kiosks and bridges, trees and flowers, accomplishing seven miles of drives, all within the compass of seven hundred acres, and entering into the uppermost road of all, as near to the sky as it will reach, until we hitch our horse on the mountain-top, and stand on the precipitous edge of Eagle Rock. Then and there, what a prospect! Have you ever been on the top of Mount Holyoke? The view from Eagle Rock is finer. It is like seeing "the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them." The eye measures a strip of clear and distinct landscape, a hundred miles long and thirty wide, running north and south from the Highlands of the Hudson to the Highlands of Navesink—from Tarrytown to Sandy Hook—embracing all the towns, cities, villages, hills, forests, rivers, bays, and ocean between! This rock is one of HENDRICK HUDSON's Palisades, looking as if brought down by him from its original place on the North River, and set upon the top of Orange Mountain for a whim. To stand upon the crest of it, looking down into the great, green depths below, and then looking up into the illimitable blue above, is to be at the midway point between heaven and earth, between life and death, where the serious soul dismisses for awhile every other thought except the solemn reflection of the exchange of worlds.

We make these remarks on Llewellyn Park, not so much for praising a good thing already done, as for holding up a pattern for something like it that might be done elsewhere. It is a beautiful example which ought to find repetition in other quarters. Many towns and cities, both in New-England and other parts of the country, have surroundings which, if not in all respects equal to the slope of Orange Mountain, might, by equal skill and public spirit, be so beautified as to stand as a marvel to all who should contrast their old aspects with their new. This drowsy, beetle-bug New-Jersey town knew not what a treasure it possessed until a stranger came who had an eye to see what God had made and man had neglected, and who, content to be awile thought crazy by less sane men, at last, by long labor, carved it into a comeliness which now wins all men's praises, and stands as a monument to the genius of a noble-minded gentleman whose name is fitly spoken with ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING's. Although Mount Athos was not touched, as the King thought the project too great to be attempted, Mount Orange now shows the sculptor's work well nigh completed, making, if we may so say, a shrine of beauty at which that much-chided, long-erring *genius loci*, that muddy-footed evil spirit called New-Jersey, is at last forgiven and restored to favor!

Gen. Sherman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are in error in stating that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN did not participate in the battle of Bull Run. He was brigade commandant in HUNTER's division. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN was also in that engagement. He commanded a portion of the artillery.

The Death of Mr. Cobden.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. JAMES M. BROWN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce have heard with profound grief the news of the death of RICHARD COBDEN, the great English statesman, legislator and orator.

Resolved, As the sense of this Chamber, that the death of Mr. COBDEN is a calamity to be lamented by the friends of free institutions and enlightened government throughout the world; that in him the American republic loses one of its ablest and truest friends, ever ready to defend it against the calumnious assaults of the class who hoped to see it overthrown by civil war; that the humbler classes of his own countrymen lose a champion of their best interests, and the great community of nations a powerful advocate of that liberal philosophy of legislation which seeks to bind them, by an interchange of benefits, in a larger degree of mutual good will and common interests, and, as a consequence of these, perpetual peace.

Resolved, That the Chamber offer to the family and friends of Mr. COBDEN in England the assurance of their deep sympathy in the visitation which has struck down at their side an illustrious associate, foremost in all rational and temperate reforms, and before whom, with his faculties in their highest vigor, his mind teeming with stores of reflection and experience, his merit acknowledged, and his influence greater than ever, there seemed a prospect of many years of usefulness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Mr. COBDEN, in witness of its sincere sympathy with them in their sad bereavement.

The Russian Plague—Action of Collector Draper.

The ravages of the Russian plague having occasioned much alarm in this city, and fears having been expressed that the contagion may be communicated to this country by means of rags, which are arriving at this port in large quantities from Russia and other countries, Collector DRAPER has sent the following communication to the Surveyor of the Port:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

You will please forthwith instruct the boarding officers and all inspectors of the customs under your supervision, to report immediately to this office the arrival of any vessel infected with the plague, or any instance of suspicion of such infection; and also the arrival of any passenger who may at any time have been in the vicinity of the contagion. Respectfully, &c.,

S. DRAPER, Collector.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

Fires.

IN WOOSTER-STREET.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire of accidental origin occurred in a row of wooden buildings at Nos. 75, 77, 79, and 81 Wooster-st., and the upper parts of the buildings were consumed. Mr. T. ZACHARIAS, cabinet maker, who occupies the upper stories, estimates his loss at $15 000; he is insured for $4,600 in the People's office. No. 75, which was occupied by Mr. A. GEIGER, was damaged about $100, and is insured for $650 in the People's office. Mr. JOHN MOCRE, dealer in fancy goods, at No. 77, has lost $200, and is insured, as is also Mrs. MARY PARMLEE, who keeps a cigar store at No. 79, and loses about $50. Mr. L. BRISSON, locksmith, at No. 81, lost $50, and is not insured. The buildings were owned by Mr. PETER LORILLARD.

IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

Mr. WM. JUDSON's dwelling, at No. 459 Fifth-avenue, was damaged to the amount of about $2,500, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by fire, which originated in a defective flue. The insurance is ample.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

The United States bark *Voltiguer*, Capt. CONWAY, laden with hay for Fortress Monroe, took fire while at anchor in the North River, yesterday afternoon. She was towed to the Jersey Flats, where a number of streams of water from numerous steam tugs were thrown on her. She will probably be a total loss.

SEIZURE OF SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.—Government Detective THOMAS G. GIRVAN recently learned that an organized gang of counterfeiters were operating in this city and vicinity, and, through the arrest of one JOHN A. COUTER for passing counterfeit money, he learned that in NELSON STEWART's house, on Staten Island, he might find a large quantity of bogus bills, plates, &c. He accordingly made affidavit at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice DODGE issued a warrant to Sergt. WILSON for the arrest of STEWART. The arrest having been made, Detective GIRVAN searched STEWART's house, and found therein counterfeit fives on the Washington County Bank of Rhode Island, fives on the Union Bank of Boston, fives on the Highland Bank of Hudson City, N. J., and four plates for the printing of fractional currency. It is alleged that STEWART is an old counterfeiter, and has many confederates in this city.

LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Mr. SIMON STERN will deliver the fourth of his series of lectures on Political Economy at the Cooper Institute on Monday next. The subject of the lecture is Coöperative Societies in Europe; their financial basis and social success.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is used WITH BENEFIT, in every family. Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

Gas Fixtures for Sale.—A splendid lot of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., at H. H. LEEDS & MINER'S auction, on MONDAY, April 24, at No. 9 Park-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

Elegant Parisian Furniture at Auction on MONDAY, April 24, at No. 9 Park-av., between 34th and 35th sts., by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, auctioneers. Magnificent mirrors, splendid inlaid tables, exquisite vases, curtains, etageres, rich piano, &c., &c.

Electricity applied in all its various forms for the removal of acute and chronic diseases, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Friday, April 21, MARIA BANKS, daughter of Isabella H. and the late William Banks, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BROWNE.—At Queens, L. I., on Friday, April 21, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Jesse Browne.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Lowther, No. 62 West 23d-st., on Monday, April 24, at 2 P. M.

CHILD.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, April 21, MARY G., wife of Alonzo Child, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock on Monday.

FENDT.—At City Point, Va., on Tuesday, April 18, of wounds received before Petersburgh, ALEXANDER, only son of Alvinia and Charles Fendt, aged 19 years and 5 months.

HASLEHURST.—On Friday, April 21, WILLIE, son of Joseph and Marietta P. Haslehurst, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents and grandparents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 134 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Friday, April 21, GARRET P. JOHNSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Mariner's Harbor Baptist Church.

KELLY.—After a short illness, AGNES, youngest daughter of James Kelly, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 21 Irving-place, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PITCHER.—At his residence in Shrewsbury, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 20, STACEY PITCHER, aged 61 years.

The remains will be brought to this city, and the relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 12:45. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

VALENTINE.—At his residence, JAMES L. VALENTINE, Esq., in his 52d year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

WHITING.—After a brief illness, JOSEPH WINTER, youngest son of Henry W., and Mary P. Whiting.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKING BY GAS

Cheaper than coal or wood.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 474 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, 30, August 1, Sept 29, Oct. 1, 4, Dec. 21, 1860; Jan. 10, 11, 1861; Jan. 12, March 9, 30, Dec. 30, 1862. Address J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Back numbers for sale.

BADGES.

BADGES.

BADGES.

THE RUSH GREATER THAN EVER.

GO TO

BADGE HEADQUARTERS,

NO. 14 CHAMBERS-ST.

Pins to make your own Badges

AT REDUCED PRICES.

B. W. HITCHCOCK.

FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

ORDER OF CEREMONIES.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

Citizens, public bodies, private social organizations, and all persons who desire to unite in rendering testimonials of respect and reverence for the character and services of the deceased President, are invited to assemble at Union-square, 14th-st., on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is intended that each seperate organization shall be governed by its own officers and regulations, subject however, to such arrangements as may be announced by the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

The exercises will be in the following order:

1. Prayers by Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX.
2. Address by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.
3. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON will read the last Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN.
4. Rev. W. H. BOOLE will read a psalm.
5. Prayers by Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD and Rabbi ISAACS.
6. Benediction by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

At the close of the ceremonies the assemblage will be formed in proper order, and proceed to unite in the procession to be formed under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

Among the various public and private organizations invited to unite with the citizens in this solemn and grateful duty are the following:

The Clergy and Members of all the City Churches.
The Mayor and Common Council of New-York.
The Joint Committee of the Common Council.
The Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
The Chamber of Commerce of New-York.
The New-York Produce Exchange.
The Union Club.
The New-York Club.
The Century Club.
The City Club.
The Eclectic Club.
The Atheneum Club.
The Union League Club.

All the arrangements will be held subordinate to the authority of the Joint Committee of the Common Council. Col. FRANK E. HOWE has been appointed Marshal of the Citizens' Procession.

The committee, officers, clergy and guests are requested to assemble at the Maison Dorée, on 14th-st., at 9½ A. M. on TUESDAY.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, HENRY M. TABER, FRANK E. HOWE, } Secretaries.

THE OBSEQUIES OF OUR DECEASED PRESIDENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF F. AND A. MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 22, A. D., 1865.

To all Masters of Masonic Lodges located within ten miles of the City Hall of the City of New-York, GREETING:

The undersigned, Deputy Grand Master of Masons, with the consent and approbation of M. W. Clinton F. Paige, Grand Master of Masons of this State, fraternally and specially invites you, and each of you, and the officers and members of all the lodges under your gavels, to take part in the procession which will honor the remains of the revered and lamented President Lincoln, in this city, on Tuesday next. The following programme is fraternally directed to be implicitly followed:

I. Lodges need not be opened, but the members of each will assemble at the places named in their summons.

II. The brethren will dress in black, with black hats and neck-ties, and, if the weather will permit, without overcoats and with white gloves.

III. No insignia can be worn. The brethren will wear crape on the left arm and Masters of Lodges will carry their gavels, covered with crape, secured by white narrow ribbons, to fall eight inches. A sprig of evergreen should be worn on the left lappel of the coat.

IV. Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to join with us and to observe the above rules as to costume.

V. Masters of Lodges, personally or through their Marshal, will report to Bro. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Grand Marshal, on Monday, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall. Those who cannot report at that time will do so at 10 A. M., on Tuesday. He will assign positions to their lodges and give all requisite information.

The officers of the M. W. G. Lodge will meet at the G. Secretary's office at 10 A. M., on Tuesday next.

ROBT. D. HOLMES,
Deputy Grand Master.

U. L. OF A.

Delegations from councils, and members of U. L. A., will assemble on TUESDAY next in Broad-street, head of line resting on Wall-street. Sub-marshals will have their delegations on the ground by 12 o'clock precisely, and report promptly to the Chief-Marshal, C. C. PINCKNEY, at corner of Wall and Broad sts. Marshals and delegations will receive badges by application at headquarters, Room No. 10, No. 7 Beekman-st., which will remain open for that purpose; or they can be procured on the ground. Members must furnish themselves with crape to be worn on left arm. No banners to be carried, except the national flag, folded and draped. By order of the Committee of Arrangements of County Council.

ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Chairman.

WM. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Chas. C. Pinckney,	Martin Thatcher,
Jas. H. Aikman,	J. W. Greene,
Wm. V. Alexander,	Geo. H. Van Cleft,
Ira O. Miller,	Chas. T. Polhamus,
John W. Farmer.	

I. O. OF O. F.

The R. W. G. Lodge of Southern New-York will meet on TUESDAY next, at 11 A. M., at Odd Fellows Hall, to join in the funeral obsequies of our late President. Members of the Order in this and other jurisdictions are cordially invited to unite with us. By order.

D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At a meeting of citizens on the 19th inst., a proposition was made and adopted to erect a suitable monument in or near one of the public squares of this city, commemorative of our late deceased lamented President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and with a view to enable the masses of the people—the poor as well as the rich—to participate in such an enduring expression of public homage, it was decided that the subscription of each individual be limited to $1. All subscriptions made for this purpose, with the name of each subscriber, will be inclosed addressed to TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, Treasurer.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
JOHN C. HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1865.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION. THE ONLY POSITIVE REMEDIALS PRESENTED BY NATURE TO MAN! FLUID EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS. WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., who, as proprietor of the LINNÆAN NURSERIES, has devoted 68 years to the study of Trees and Plants, solicits an interview or correspondence with all who are afflicted with the above diseases, or with others from impurity of the blood, when he will prove to them the superiority of Nature's Remedies over all others. AS ALL HAVE HITHERTO FAILED. His Treatise, comprising 85 Specific Remedies, price 10 cents and stamp mailed. Flushing is only 30 minutes by 34th-st. ferry.

S. C. NO. 4 UNION LEAGUE,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The members are invited to meet on TUESDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock, at Headquarters, corner of 18th-st. and 8th av., to join in the funeral procession of our late President, Abraham Lincoln. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

NOTICE—MR. MERRILL LADD, ONE OF THE most respected citizens of Chicago, Illinois, is now in town, to solicit donations from the Grocers of New-York, to the Northwestern Fair. He has appointed Mr. B. L. SHERMAN, of MORRIS, SHERMAN & CHACE, No. 111 Water st., receiving Agent for New-York. Mr. LADD can also be communicated with there. The public attention is earnestly solicited to the appeal of Mr. LADD. Interest as well as pride and charity, should induce our Grocers to represent themselves handsomely at the splendid Fair now preparing at Chicago, for our sick and wounded soldiers, soon to return home in want of everything but honor and loyalty.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

10,000 Photographic Albums on hand, at our price.
100,000 Books, History, Biography, at your price.
500,000 Stereoscopic Pictures, &c., at any price.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, parlor, bedroom, and library suits; also, PICKHARDT'S celebrated extension sofa and parlor bed, with an equal spring and hair mattress, No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan.

FLAGS! FLAGS!—BUNTING, SILK, DE laine, muslin, &c. Motto flags from 1c. to $50 each, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, April 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Women at the Cross*; for the evening—*Forgive Them, for They Know Not What They Do.*

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be opened on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., for dedicatory services. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock; Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER, Jr., at 3½ P. M.; and Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

MEDICAL DISCUSSION CONTINUED AT No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Do Medicines Act on the Living System?* Opening address by CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq. On WEDNESDAY EVENING Dr. TRALL will lecture on *The Modus Operandi of Medicines.*

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS SPEAKS AT Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Abraham Lincoln.* Rev. Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mediation or Mediumship.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein Does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology?*

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday School Anniversary (deferred last Sunday) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. B. PETERS, and others. Morning sermon by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at 10½ o'clock. All interested invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church on SABBATH, morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. By special request, he will repeat the sermon delivered on Wednesday, upon the death of the President, in the evening.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division.—Public Services, SUNDAY, April 23. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. F. S. BARNUM. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Also, Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, [illegible]—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ [illegible] AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN J. GEAR, Chaplain United States Army, and author of book. "A Yankee Loose in Dixie," will preach. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. In the evening the subject of discourse will be—*The Plea of Treason for Impunity, and of God for Justice.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting, in behalf of the City Mission, will be held SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Rev. Dr. J. D. ANDERSON, and Rev. Dr. W. W. NORVELL, will deliver addresses.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.—Rev. Dr. SPEAR, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, corner of Amity and Clinton-sts., will preach on the above theme on SABBATH, morning and evening. The public are invited to attend.

ALCINDA WILHELM, M. D., WILL lecture to the Spiritualists and friends of Progress, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum is not suspended; will meet as usual at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING—*The Murder of President Lincoln.*

WHY MURDERED AND WHO RESPONSIBLE?—Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening discourse upon *The Character and Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.*

THE N. Y. SABBATH COMMITTEE WILL hold an anniversary meeting on next SUNDAY EVENING, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reform Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th-st., at which addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. MUHLENBERG, GANSE, DURBIN, JAS. P. THOMPSON, CROSBY and SCHAFF.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE MARTYR President, will be the subject of a discourse to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. I. THOMSON.

THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF THE LIFE AND ADVENT UNION will be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 23. Preaching at 3 P. M., by GEORGE STORRS, and at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOSEPH T. CURRY. Seats free, and a cordial invitation to all.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, THE Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—the original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Vistors will address the school.

MEMORIALS OF PATRIOTISM, APPROpriate to events in the life and death of Abraham Lincoln, by Dr. HOLTON, at the 42d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th av., TUESDAY EVENING, 25th. All are invited to attend.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL SERVICES WILL be held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., (entrance on the latter street,) at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, by Rev. W. SINET.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. AARON ROGERS, of New-York Conference, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. W. JONES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. D. D. LINDSLEY at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN—(Rev. H. S. CARPENTER's)—Corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place. Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING next, Rev. M. A. HUTTON in the EVENING.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*The Influence of President Lincoln's Assassination upon the Future.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. A. [illegible], Pastor. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible]; preaching at 3 P. M., also, in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by [illegible] Rev. R. L. SHURTER.

THE NATION'S DEBT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY CHURCH.—REV. E. A. WASHBURNE, D. D., Rector elect, of Calvary Church, will enter on his duties and preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, April 23.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES—15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. E. GREENWALD, D. D., of Easton, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, April 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. B. RUSSELL will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Madison av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach at both services.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. BATTLES, of Bangor, Me., will supply the desk, to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse—*Abraham Lincoln.*

A REUNION OF THE FRIENDS OF 30TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, will take place to-morrow, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Most of the former pastors are expected to be present.

IS HE A FALSE PROPHET?—S. S. SNOW, the man of God who, years since, predicted the present and coming trouble, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. D. L. KIEHLE will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

NOTICE.—REV. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH at 3½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Graves and the Spirit that Rises from Graves.*

FOR SALE—A PARLOR ORGAN, THREE stops, rosewood case, made by A. Erben; in good order. Price $350. H. G. HAEGER, No. 378 6th-av.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT THE Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway. Sermon SUNDAY EVENING on *Treason.*

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Gold and Silver, from FORTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Severe Winter—Prices of Living—The Great Canal—Telegraphs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, March 27, 1865.

The lengthy, and, in the latter part, severe Winter, is playing havoc with the stock which are accustomed to Winter out upon the prairies. They are reported perishing in many directions. In some of the valleys of greater altitudes there are now four feet of snow on the plain.

The past Winter has been a dreary, trying time to scores in this city—scores, yes, hundreds. In order to show what a paradise this place has been for several months past, I will present a few figures, which will demonstrate that it takes just about one thousand dollars in greenbacks to purchase a comfortable supply of bread and butter, meat and fuel, for a family of half a dozen for one year. Here they are:

1,700 lbs. flour, at 15c	$255
104 lbs. butter, at $1 50	156
520 lbs. beef, at 25	130
130 lbs. bacon, at 80c	104
12 cords wood, at $30	360
Total	$1,005

Those are the figures which have been common of late. All the articles have been lower and all have been higher. Flour has fetched $24, butter $1 60, beef 27½c., bacon $1, and wood $35. So it will be readily perceived that this is a very desirable place for people who live from hand to mouth, as well as for officials with salaries rated before the depreciation of the currency. Think of a Federal officer doing the respectable with the above figures, in connection with a $1,500 salary! And, mind you, this is not yet a bullion-producing territory. The necessities of Montana have been the mainspring in the elaboration of the above big figures.

The great thirty-two-mile canal, to make a navigation and irrigation connection between this city and Lake Utah, seems to move very slowly. The talk was to have one third, at this end, completed by Conference (April 6.) But there is no sign of any such thing now. The weather has been very unfavorable. There is a unanimity as to the desirableness of the canal, but not as to the assessing of the rates to carry it on, and everybody whose lot the line of the canal runs through would rather it ran through his neighbor's. So, all things considered, the probability is for the enterprise to rest until Fall.

Another project, however, has been broached—that of running a telegraph wire from Logan, in the north, to St. George, in the southern portion of the territory. This has been in contemplation several years, and will, probably, be several more before it is accomplished. It would be very convenient at times, as a line of telegraph would anywhere else, but the business by it would be but little. The length would be four hundred miles, more or less—most likely more.

As is probably the case throughout the country, the merchants in this city are getting the "great reduction" fever, and one and all, of any note, are out with "great bargains," "immense sacrifices," and "still further reductions" in the prices of goods, which "must be sold to make room for new stock." This shows that there is a little more healthy competition than usual here, and the public may get some benefit, as the Lord knows there was room for lower prices, merchandise generally selling here at from 100 to 1,500 per cent. in advance of the New-York wholesale prices. For one example, I will name petroleum, which we have been selling here at $11 to $12 per gallon, while parties who sent for their own got it here at less than $15 the five-gallon can. There are numbers of articles which might be brought here from New-York and pay letter-postage on them, and then cost far less than is charged in the stores of this city for them. More than one merchant firm of this city boasts of having made from $100,000 to $300,000 the past season, clear profit. A merchant that can't make a fortune in a twelvemonth is "nowhere."

To save themselves from paying these enormous charges, the number of persons who send East for their own goods, engaging somebody to freight for them, annually increases, this year being larger than any previous one, and consequently the number of persons who offer to purchase and freight for others. Twenty-five to thirty cents per pound from the Missouri River to this city, is the usual charge this year, and at those figures a good thing can be made out of it, as is evident from the number of persons who are rushing into the freighting business, including many of the storekeepers of the city, who go to purchase also on their own account.

When the railroad comes, the times of these outrageous profits will cease; they have continued long enough, in all conscience, already. For an agricultural Territory, as this is, gold and silver not yet being among the list of its marketable productions, and produce being at very low prices until the last year or two, it will readily be seen what a struggle it has been for hundreds and thousands to live comfortably in this territory. "It is a long lane," etc.

The Catastrophe at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-Yard.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN THE SHELL HOUSE—FOUR MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL SEVERELY WOUNDED.

From the Boston Journal, April 20.

One of the most painful accidents which has happened in the vicinity for a long time took place in the Charlestown Navy-Yard at about 8 o'clock this morning. By its occurrence four workmen were killed almost instantly, ten or twelve were badly wounded, some of them perhaps mortally, and a larger number received wounds less serious, and many more escaped only with burns and light bruises.

The accident occurred in a small wooden building in the centre of the yard, known as the "shell-house," in close proximity to the offices of the Admiral and the clerk of the yard. It appears that one of the workmen, at about 8 o'clock, was engaged in removing the charge from a 120-pound Schenckl shell.

He was engaged in drilling out the fuse by which the shell is ignited, and it is supposed that it caught fire from a spark which flew from the drill, thus causing the terrible explosion and consequent loss of life. The workman employed on the shell was JOHN FRANTRESS, known by some as JOHN BLOOM, and it is reported that it was owing to his carelessness that the explosion occurred.

It is customary, in drilling loaded shells, to use a copper or composition drill, and to keep the end of the drill and the portion of the shell being drilled moistened with water. In this case it is stated that a steel drill was being used, in violation of positive orders, and the necessary moistening was also neglected. One of the workmen, who had noticed this, cautioned FRANTRESS against such a course, and when he turned to leave him he did not have time to get out of the building before the explosion occurred.

The explosion of the shell caused another to ignite, which also exploded, but it was not so violent as the first, on account of the fuse having been removed, thus allowing a great portion of the powder to escape from the fuse hole. The explosion was very loud, and so violent as to blow the roof up several feet, shatter the sides of the building, blow the windows out, &c. There were about thirty men employed in the building, and nearly all of them were present when the explosion took place. The following among the number were either killed outright or died soon after:

TIMOTHY LYONS, aged about 25 years. He was struck in the stomach by a fragment of the shell, and was otherwise terribly mangled. He lived in Charlestown and leaves a mother.

JOHN MURPHY, aged eighteen years. He was terribly mangled in the side, and one of his arms was blown off. He lived in Jay-street, in Charlestown, and leaves a widowed mother, who was dependent on him for support.

NATHANIEL BURCH, an elderly man. Both of his legs were terribly mangled. He lived until after he was taken to his home at No. 24 Chelsea-street, but died soon after. He leaves a family.

DANIEL DREW. One of his legs was blown entirely off, and the side of his head and face was terribly mangled. He was put into one of the wagons to be conveyed to the hospital, but died before reaching his destination. He lived at No. 29 Cross-street, Charlestown, and leaves a wife and family.

Among those most seriously injured are the following:

Edward Welch, probably fatally.
Benjamin Coop, injured severely about the head.
Jacob Brown, in the head.
John Frantress, about the head and side, probably fatally. He was once a victim of a shooting accident, and a ball fired at him still remains in his body.

There were a number of others badly injured, some of them fatally, perhaps, but they were borne rapidly away, and in consequence of the excitement it was impossible to obtain their names.

Almost as soon as the explosion occurred the building was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm which was quickly sounded brought the engines of the yard to the scene, and they very fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the flames. There were a number of loaded shells remaining in the building which would have soon exploded with terrible effect if the fire had not been subdued.

The shells which exploded each weighed one hundred and fifty pounds. Fragments of them were thrown a great distance after being forced through the building. One piece struck a chimney of a house on Ferris-street and completely demolished it, and other fragments were thrown some distance in the same direction, but without serious results.

The affair, of course, caused the greatest excitement and alarm in the yard, and as the news spread outside, hundreds gathered in the vicinity, anxious to learn if their friends or relatives were among the killed or injured.

The scenes of joy at the safety of those who escaped were numerous, while the expressions of grief and anguish which followed at the identifying of the mangled remains of the killed by their friends were heartrending in the extreme.

There is considerable indignation expressed among the officers and workmen in the yard at the carelessness which caused this terrible disaster, and there is much discussion upon the fact that loaded shells were tolerated within a few feet of where the four thousand workmen in the yard are assembled twice daily.

Important from Texas.

MEETING BETWEEN GEN. WALLACE AND THE REBEL GEN. SLAUGHTER—TEXAS TO SECEDE FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

"A reliable gentleman, who has just returned from the Rio Grande," gives the following important facts:

The steamship *Clinton* carried out to Brazos Santiago Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE, who was sent to the Rio Grande on a special mission, supposed to concern the expulsion of our Consul at Matamoras by MAXIMILIAN, and the return of rebel deserters by MEJIA.

The result of the Consul affair is not known. It is not even known that any explanation whatever was demanded; but the conference with MEJIA was entirely satisfactory. That officer had simply entered into an arrangement with the rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER for the delivery of murderers and thieves escaping from their respective States.

Gen. SLAUGHTER sent a note to Gen. WALLACE, requesting an interview, which was granted, and the meeting took place at Point Isabel, Texas. The best feeling existed between the Union and the rebel parties, and a good social time was enjoyed.

The result was that the *Clinton*, bearing a Colonel of WALLACE'S Staff, with dispatches for Gen. CANBY, was sent back to New-Orleans, with orders to land at the wharf of Galveston on her return.

Gen. WALLACE remained in Texas. He is probably now at Galveston awaiting the arrival of the *Clinton*. She sails for that port to-night.

MORRIS CANAL COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The Annual Report of the Morris Canal Company for the fiscal year ending with February last, is just published, and furnishes some interesting statistics of their operations during the year. The canal opened for business on the 23d of March, and closed December 10, making a navigable season of 261 days. The total tonnage cleared during the season amounted to 723,927 tons, being 5,408 tons more than the previous year. There was a falling off of the Lehigh coal trade of 24 571 tons, compared with 1863, and an increase of 4,988 tons from the Scranton region; and the tonnage from the coal mines, therefore, was 19.5 3 tons less than in 1863—caused by the scarcity of boatmen. The ore tonnage exceeded that of 1863 by 32.257 tons.

The earnings from all sources amounted to $590 393, and the expenses to $236 457, leaving as net earning $353 935. After paying two dividends, on both the preferred and consolidated stock, there is a balance of $90,919 to the credit of the company.

It appears by the general statement that the company's works have cost $3,002 205, being $2.205 more than the means provided therefor. The works are represented to be in excellent order; no damage has been sustained by the late freshets, and the canal is now open for business with the prospect of obtaining a fair proportion of the coal trade.

The report concludes with appropriate allusions to the decease of their late President, EPHRAIM MARSH, and of LEWIS N. CONDIT, the late Secretary. —*Newark Advertiser, April 21.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 22, 1865.

$47,000	U. S. 6s,'81 .C.	109	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅝
55,000	do	109⅛	1000	Erie Railway	77⅜
120,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107	900	do	77⅛
10,000	do	106⅞	1200	do	77⅛
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	94⅝	100	do	77¼
15,000	do	94⅞	1300	do	77
30,000	do	95	100	do....s40	75
4,000	U.S. 6s.1Yr.Cer.	99⅛	600	do....s30	75
8,000	do	95⅝	100	do....s30	75¾
12,000	Tenn. 6s,'90	64	200	do	77¾
13,000	Cal. 7s	116	200	do....s10	77¾
10,000	O.& M.Cer.	27	300	Erie R. Pref.	90
10,000	do	26⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	107¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	98	100	do....c	107⅛
1,000	Al.&T.H In.B.	75	200	Reading R.	104
5,000	C. & N.W.1stM.	84	400	do	104⅛
10,000	Cl.& To.S.F.Bs.	100	500	do	104¼
5,000	Ch.&Alt.In.Bs	90	100	do....b10	104⅝
2,000	Am. Gold	150	200	Mich. Cen. R.	107
11	Merchants' Bank	112	100	H. & St. J. R.	30
7	B'k of Commerce	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	63⅛
18	Metropolitan Bk	121	800	do	64
5	Continental Bank	99	200	do....b30	64⅜
5	Fourth Nat.Bank	96	100	Ill. Cen. R....c	114
100	Canton Co.	35	1500	Cl. & Pitts. R.	74
175	do	34¼	1000	do	73⅝
140	Penn Coal Co.	173	500	do	73⅜
550	Cumb. Coal Pr.	48	50	C. & N. W. R.	30⅛
100	Am. Coal Co.	70	300	do	30⅜
400	Quick Min. Co.	62½	300	do	30⅞
300	do	62⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pr	60
100	do....b30	63⅛	200	do....b10	60⅜
200	do	62⅞	400	do	60⅝
200	do....b5	63	100	do	60⅜
100	do	63	50	do	60⅛
18	do	64	200	do	60⅛
450	Mar. Min. Co.	14⅛	200	do....b15	60⅝
200	Wyoming V. Coal.	45	100	do	60⅝
100	At. M. S. Co	125	100	do....s10	6 ½
50	Pac. M. S. Co	300	500	Cle. & Tol. R.	101
50	Pitts., F. W. & C.	95¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	95
800	do	96	50	do	95⅛
500	do....b30	96¼	100	do	95¼
100	do	96⅛	400	do	95
100	do	96¼	20	Mil. & P. Du C.	35
35	do	95⅛	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	87
100	do....s30	95⅛	100	Chi.& Alt.Pref	93

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700	Erie Railway....c	77¼	200	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	95⅝
300	do....c	77⅝	200	Chic. & R. I..ex-d	95⅛
600	do....s5	77	100	do	95⅝
400	do	77¼	400	do	95½
300	do....s5	77⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	100
300	do....c	77¼	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	30⅛
200	do....s3	77⅛	200	do	30¼
600	Hudson R. R....s10	107	100	P Ft. W. & C.ex-d	96¼
200	do....s5	107	100	C. & N. W. Pr	60
200	do....s3	107	400	do	60¼
300	do	107	500	do	60⅜
300	do....s10	106¾	500	do....s3	60¼
500	Reading R.	104	600	do....s10	60
600	do	103¾	200	do....b10	60¾
500	do....s3	103¾	100	do	60¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	64¼	300	Cum. Coal....s3	48⅛
100	do....b3	64¼	100	do	48¼
400	Ill. Cen. R....s30	113	100	do....s10	48¼
200	do....s30	113¼	100	do	48⅛
50	do	113⅛	100	Quick. M. Co.	63
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	73¼	100	do....s3	63
200	do....c	73	100	do	63¼
200	do....s10	73	500	do	63⅛
300	do	73	300	Canton Co	34⅛
200	do	72¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.	15

SATURDAY, April 22—P. M.

Although there was only one session of the Stock Exchange, to-day, the market was active and generally firm, advancing again on the best prices of Friday, on most of the Railways, and also on Government Stocks. The latter, after the Board broke up, sold on the Street at 107½@½ for the old 5-20s, and 95⅜@½ for the 10-40s. The 5-20 Bonds appeared to be scarce for the day's deliveries, notwithstanding the rumored considerable sums by recent steamers from the other side. The probability is that much larger sales of Bonds "to arrive" were ventured by some of the Foreign Brokers two or three weeks ago, than have been responded to by the Frankfort and London markets, leaving the sellers here practically *short*—for the time being, at least—at prices below the present currency. A sudden large demand for the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents, sprung up a few days ago, and, (as it is now ascertained,) on a moderate supply at any point near the recent depression. The consequence is an advance of 3@3½ ℔ cent., with a very buoyant market at the close.

After the Stock Exchange and Open Boards of the forenoon, the following prices were made on the Street, the general market firm, and Gold about the same as last night, 149½@150 ℔ cent.

	Friday.	Sat.		Friday.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	95	95⅜	Pittsburgh	73⅛	74⅛
U. S. 5-20's	107	107½	Northwest	29⅛	30¼
T. Certificates	99¼	99⅛	N. West Pref.	60	61
N. Y. Central	95¼	96	Rock Island	95¼	96
Erie	76⅜	78	Fort Wayne	96¼	96¼
Hudson	107	107	Cumb'land Coal	47⅛	48¼
Reading	103¼	105	Quicksilver	63⅛	64
Mich. Southern	63⅞	64¾	Mariposa	13⅜	15
Illinois Cen.	112	114⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	26	26¾

The subscriptions to the Popular 7.30 Loan at the First National Bank to-day amount to $500,000.

The Stock Boards and the Gold Room have resolved to close business on Tuesday. The former will hold morning sessions on Monday. The Gold Room will not be opened for business either day. The Associated Banks have resolved to do no business on Tuesday. They may open for an hour or two in the morning to receive payments for Bills due on Tuesday and not voluntarily provided for on Monday.

The demand for Gold was not so firm as at the close of Friday's sales, though the sales ranged about and between the same figures. There is a greatly reduced speculative movement in the Room. The export of the day was only $79,722, including $42,932 Spanish Doubloons for Havana. The whole export of the week, $83,922.

Money easy at 5@6 ℔ cent., and some large balances are left with the leading Stock and Money Brokers below 5 ℔ cent.

The half-yearly Dividend of the Central National Bank is *seven per cent.* The following bids were made for Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Bank of N. America	102
Merchants'	110	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	104	Irving	100
Union	117	Metropolitan	121
City	170	Nassau	101
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	104
National	110	St. Nicholas	95
Merch. Exchange	95	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	103	Importers'& Traders'	100
Mechanics'Bkg. Asso	95	Park	130
Mercantile	130	Central National	106
Pacific	165	Fourth National	96
Chatham	100	Ninth National	100
Bank of the Republic	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Lack. & West. bonds	109
Erie 1st mort. '68	104	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
Erie 7's, 2d mort, '79	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	105
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex	91
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	73
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	99
Hud. R. 7s, bonds '67	95	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g Fd.	100
Mich. C. new 1 m. 8s '82	111	New-Jersey C. 2d m	106
Mich. S. 7 ℔ p. c. 2d m.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st m.	103
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c., '75	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m.	93
Al. & T. H. 1st Mort.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d m. in.	70	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st mort.	80	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m	35

The subscriptions and sales of 7.30's, at the Ninth National Bank, this day, amounted to $785,350.

State Debt of Missouri.

From the Provisions of the New Constitution.

SECTION 13. The credit of the State shall not be given or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association, except for the purpose of securing loans heretofore extended to certain railroad corporations by the State.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall have no power, for any purpose whatever, to release the lien held by the State upon any railroad.

SEC. 16. No property, real or personal, shall be exempt from taxation, except such as may be used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, to this State, to counties or to municipal corporations within this State.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri in Convention Assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be levied and collected from the Pacific Railroad, the North Missouri Railroad Company, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, an annual tax of ten per centum of all their gross receipts for the transportation of freight and passengers (not including amount received from, and taxes paid to the United States,) from the 1st of October, 1866, to the 1st of October, 1868, and fifteen per centum thereafter, which tax shall be assessed and collected in the county of St. Louis, in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected, and shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to the payment of the principal and interest now due, or hereafter to become due, upon the bonds of the State, and the bonds guaranteed by the State, issued to the aforesaid Railroad Companies.

SEC. 2. A like tax of fifteen per centum shall be assessed and collected from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and from the Platte County Railroad Company, whenever default is made by said companies, or either of them, in the payment of the interest or principal of the bonds of the State, or the bonds guaranteed by the State, issued to said companies, respectively, which tax shall be assessed and collected in such manner as the General Assembly may by law direct, and shall be applied for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds as the same may become due and payable.

SEC. 3. The tax in this ordinance specified shall be collected from each company hereinbefore named only for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, for the payment of which such company shall be liable, and whenever such bonds and interest shall have been fully paid, no further tax shall be collected from such company; but nothing shall be received by the State in discharge of any amounts due upon said bonds except cash or other bonds or obligations of this State.

SEC. 4. Should either of said companies refuse or neglect to pay such tax, as herein required, and the interest or principal of any of said bonds or any part thereof remain due and unpaid, the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the sale of the railroad and other property, and the franchises of the company that shall be thus in default, under the lien reserved to the State, and shall appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the payment of the amount remaining due and unpaid from said company.

SEC. 5. Whenever the State shall become the purchaser of any railroad or other property or the franchises, sold as hereinbefore provided for, the General Assembly shall provide, by law, in what manner the same shall be sold, for the payment of the indebtedness of the railroad company in default; but no railroad or other property, or franchises purchased by the State shall be restored to any such company, until it shall have first paid in money, or in Missouri State Bonds, or in bonds guaranteed by this State, all interest due from said company; and all interest thereafter accruing shall be paid semi-annually, in advance; and no sale or other disposition of any such railroad or other property, or the franchises, shall be made without reserving a lien upon all the property and franchises thus sold or disposed of, for all sums remaining unpaid; and all payments therefor shall be made in money, or in the bonds or other obligations of this State.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the payment of all State indebtedness not herein before provided for, and for this purpose a tax of one-quarter of one per centum on all real estate, and other property and effects subjected to taxation, shall be assessed and collected, and shall be appropriated for the payment of all such indebtedness that may have matured, and the surplus, if any, shall be set apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the obligations of the State that may hereafter become due, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 7. At the election to be held on the 6th day of June, 1865, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of the constitution adopted by this convention, the question of the adoption or rejection of this ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of this State, who shall be qualified as voters under the provisions of article 13 of said constitution, and shall take the oath in said article prescribed; and the vote of such election shall be taken, and returns thereof made at the same time, under the same restrictions, and in the same manner, as is provided in said article for the vote upon the question of the adoption or rejection of said constitution. The election herein provided for shall be by ballot. Those ballots in favor of this ordinance shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Shall the railroads pay their bonds? Yes." Those opposed to this ordinance shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Shall the railroads pay their bonds? No." If the majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of this ordinance, the same shall be valid, and have full force and effect, as a part of the constitution of this State, whether the new constitution adopted by this convention be adopted or rejected.

If a majority of votes shall be against this ordinance, it shall have no validity or force whatever.

The Governor of this State shall by proclamation make known the result of the election herein provided for.

Adopted in Convention, April 10, 1865.

ARNOLD KREKEL, President.

AMOS P. FOSTER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, begs to inform the public that he has on hand an immense stock of goods suitable for DRAPERY, consisting of Black Alpacas, Crapes, Cambrics, Lawns, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Paper Cambrics, &c., &c. Badges in great variety. Prices reasonable. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince, opposite Tiffany & Co.

MME. S. PINCHON has received per late steamer THE LAST PARIS FASHIONS IN BLACK SILK BASQUES, SUMMER DRESSES AND DRESS GOODS. No. 56 Bleecker-st.

AT ELGER'S CHEAP STORE—NEW styles dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroidiries, veils, handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, hair nets, fancy goods, buttons, bindings, small wares, combs and brushes.

N. B.—Kid gloves $1, undressed, 90c., ladies hose 50c. The entire stock at reduced prices. Remember EGLER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS—25 cents each, (3,000 sold already,) 15 inches long, fresh made, no moth, soft feathers, to be had only at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION, IN Long and Square, at all prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE PEWS IN THE NEW Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st., of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is Rector, will be disposed of by public sale and rental on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Plans of the Church, with valuations of all pews, may be had at the residence of the Sexton, No. 276 6th-av., and at the Church on Sunday next, and the evening of sale. Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity. By order E. A. TREMAIN, Clerk.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

Persons wishing to send flowers to lay on the coffin of the President while lying in state, will find all designs, such as crosses, wreaths, crowns, anchors, stars, &c., made up of the most beautiful natural flowers, at FITZPATRICK'S, Florist, 20th-st. and Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

"MAGIC" HOOP SKIRT.

WHAT ALL "THE WORLD" SAYS.

From the World, April 15, 1865.

MAGIC CRINOLINE.—Some enterprising and comprehensive mind has at last grappled with the obstinate characteristics of crinoline, and overcome them. A new style of hoop-skirt, called "The Magic," has got into general favor from the fact that while it looks like and serves all the legitimate purposes of crinoline, it does away completely with all the objectionable features of that article. It can be folded about the person so as to occupy no more space than would be required without it, and yields promptly to pressure upon one side without projecting provokingly on the other. Its advantages are so many and so decided that the "Magic" must readily become the favorite both for parlor or street wear. The improvement is exceedingly simple, and in no manner affects the durability of the hoops.

LATIMER & BOUND, Sole Manufacturers, No. 73 Murray-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city. A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—THE Free Academy and Schools under the control of the Board of Education, will be closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 24th and 25th of April instant, in consequence of the funeral obsequies of the late President of the United States.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid" and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMENTOES AND memorials, pins, badges, portraits, busts, etc. Parties desiring to make collections (one each) to keep or send to Europe, are requested to leave orders in time, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN FLAGS MADE FROM THE the best English bunting; also, flag-staffs, gilt balls, halliards, &c., for sale by C. P. BENEDICT, No. 78 Duane-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use POWER'S Essence of Life. No. 61 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A FREE ($100) SHARE OF THE Society Library. Price $80. Address CHARLES P. ARGYLE, No. 9 University-place.

WANTED—FIFTY WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines, old style. Inquire at No. 64 Warren-st., second floor.

COKE—DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE Metropolitan Gas Works, 42d-st., and N. R. H. & H. MURRAY.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class servants, either in Brooklyn or the country; one as experienced cook and first-class washer and ironer, or cook alone; the other as thorough waitress and chambermaid; can assist in fine washing and ironing; are highly recommended, neat and reliable servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a refined widow lady, in some good family, widower's household preferred; she understands all duties of a good housekeeper; highest references. Address for two days Mrs. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting nicely done; can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 102 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country for a large number of competent servants of all nations, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, laundresses, &c., at BURKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can give good reference. Inquire at No. 109 East 13th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses, promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single Englishman, aged 31; country or city; has reference. Address J. J., No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FARM LABORERS WHO UNderstand driving oxen and drilling and blasting rocks; work all the season at $20 per month; a married man can be furnished a small house. Apply at No. 620 5th-st., Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to take care of an invalid and to assist in sewing; reference required. Apply at No. 94 Warren-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, A nurse (French Protestant preferred) to take care of two children; she must be able to sew neatly. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN AS vegetable gardener and groom; must be well recommended for the above; wages $25 per month and board. Single men only need apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up stairs, for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family, with good city reference. Apply on Friday and Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 49 5th-av.

WANTED—A FLOUR SALESMAN.—A JOBBING and commission flour house, in Broad-st., are in want of a salesman, who can command a large cash trade. Address Box 4,930 New-York City Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, &C., in a merchants' office; wages $3 per week. Apply at No. 11 College-place up stairs, front office, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

McILVAINE & WALDEN, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st., have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD. APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 11 WALL-STREET.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, No. 52 Wall-street, Agents for the sale of the U. S. 7-30 LOAN. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS. For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.
(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 81 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.
(Signed,) F. H. JUDD, WM. G. ANGELL, WM. L. LEE, J. J. EAGLETON, HIRAM B. CROSBY, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN WINSLOW, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 533, 413, 15, 217, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

AMER. TELEGRAPH STOCK, United States Telegraph Stock, Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock, Adams Express Company Stock, Wells, Fargo & Company Express Stock, American Express Company Stock, United States Express Company Stock. FOR SALE. WANTED—National Express Company Stock. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

(Copy.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

RIDDLESBURG COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 52½ Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 12 M., to authorize an issue of bonds by said company. By order of the Trustees.
A. SMEDBERG, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange place, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of importance to the company. By order of the directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

MEMPHIS CITY OVERDUE COUPONS bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
P. S.—Sixth-avenue Railroad Stock bought at 115.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y., GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY. SHARES, $10.

Each share entitles the holder to one ton of coal per year, at the cost of mining, transportation and delivery, which is now about $8 per ton; also to a share of the profits on the sale of coal produced beyond the quantity supplied to shareholders.

Those who buy for investment can have the coal they will be entitled to sold for their benefit, and receive the proceeds over the cost in cash.

Investment in this stock is not a risk, for anthracite coal lands are rapidly rising in value.

The shares to be sold are limited, and are nearly all subscribed for. Immediate application is necessary to secure any. Office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President of East River Bank.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
JOHN C. ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.
WM. P. STANDISH, Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 73 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1865.

THE LARGE AND HANDSOME OFFICE, No. 19 New-st., 50x16 feet, Globe Hotel Buildings, is to let. The office is well lighted, and specially adapted to the banking and brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room. For further particulars apply to W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due and payable on May 1, 1865, will be paid on that date on presentation at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York. Parties holding twenty coupons and over may leave them for examination on Thursday, April 25, and checks in payment will be ready May 1.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, BANKERS, No. 243 Broadway, purchase quartermasters' certificates, naval vouchers, government due bills and government certificates of every kind, at lowest rates.

PETROLEUM.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few ORIGINAL SHARES in a new OIL COMPANY about to be formed on choice and select land. Full particulars sent, on application to GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 41, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. (free of government tax,) on their capital stock, payable on and after April 20, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to the 21st, inclusive.
CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

ELECTION

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

At an election for eight trustees of the first class, held this day at the office of the company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,
FREDERIC G. FOSTER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Robert S. Hone, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 1.

Transfer books will be closed, from this date, and reopened Tuesday, May 2. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the GREAT REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 25 Park-row, on or after the 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 27th inst.
WM. BELL, President.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of May next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox., inclusive. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared by this bank, free from government tax, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
By order. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the Bank, free of government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Monday, May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Tuesday, May 2. JNO. N. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
ROBT. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE HOUSES— one on 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs; one on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and one on 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to W. LITTMAN, No. 67½ 8th-av., between 8 and 8½ o'clock A. M., or at No. 192 Broadway, between 12½ and 1½ o'clock, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, N.J., ELEVEN miles by rail, a large cottage with modern improvements, and about 2¾ acres of ground; garden and lawn, beautifully laid out. Inquire of P. E. ROBERT, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HAND-some residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY frame house, lately built, in first-class order, well located, five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; water and gas; immediate possession may be had. Apply at No. 170 East 10th-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, $1,100 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $3,500; easy payments; 700 lots, $150 to $300. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—STEAM POWER STORES AND LOFTS, close to the great business centre of Broadway and Canal sts; one to twenty-horse of the steadiest kind. Rates reasonable. Inquire of
P. J. INSLEE, Office No. 102 Walker-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO RENT—TWO brick houses, 24 and 27 Canton-st., fronting City Park; rent, $600. Also, second and third floors of 25 Canton-st.; rent, $3 6. Above have every convenience. Agent will be at houses from 11 to 1 o'clock. Also, four new brick houses, 834 to 840 Pacific-st., east of Washington-av.; rent, $450. Agent will be at houses from 4 to 6. Apply at No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1, to Mr. HALL.

FOR RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PUR-chase, a handsome house in good order; suitable for family of 12 or 14 persons; 1 hour and 25 minutes from New-York; trains hourly; neighborhood unexceptionable, very healthy, fine country and river view; good residence for Summer and Winter; rent $500, which will be deducted from the purchase money if bought. For further particulars address Box No. 3,110 New-York Post-office.

FOR LEASE—A LARGE SIX-STORY BUILDING with five story extension and two houses in the rear, containg over sixty rooms with two full lots on 5th-av., corner of 76th-st., fronting Central Park, opposite Ramble, Lake and Conservatory, and known as Central Park Hotel, suitable for a hotel or public institution. This property is also for sale. Apply to WM. R. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NO 390 3D-AV., THREE FLOORS; each of eight rooms, to select small families. The selection will be made on Wednesday next.

FOR SALE—An original oil painting on canvas of Abraham Lincoln, in mourning frame, three years old. Price $100

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—10 ACRES OF land, barns and outhouses, fruit in abundance; located three miles from Elizabeth and one mile from Mulford Station depot. Apply there, to Mr. VANSICKLE. Rent, $300.

PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE, NO. 14 Pine-st. to let; also a furnished brown-stone house, finely located in 45th-st. Apply to
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE brown-stone first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, for six months; unusually pleasant; side windows, extra ground; stable, if desired. Address Box No. 216 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store on Murray-st. A prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, insurance or other agency. For particulars address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 147 AND 149 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

STORE TO LET—IN BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR Nassau; part of a large store; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 5,055 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen, at No. 119 West 22d-st., new number.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of house No. 96 West 39th-st. Call on L. W. HALSEY, No. 98 West 38th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH WATER-POWER, AT Paterson, N. J. Inquire of WM. INGLIS, No. 7 Mulberry-st., Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT IN HAMMOND-st., for an office. Inquire of C. C. CROWELL, No. 741 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, of quiet habits, wishes to rent apartments in a house of some respectable private family, that has more room than they wish to occupy; rent punctually paid, and as often as required. Address E. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED, OR A SUITE OF rooms, suitable for dental offices, above 17th-st., near 5th-av. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—THIS WEEK, IN A PRI-vate family, for the advertiser, wife and three daughters, all adults; any person who has more room than his family requires may reduce expense by addressing immediately H. W. J., Office Baltic Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING pleasant rooms with board for the Summer, can be accommodated in a private family on Staten Island; a healthy situation, only a few minutes' walk from the boat. References required. Address L. C. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PARLOR AND BED-room, on second floor, private family, good house and location; fully improved; no moving at May. Apply at No. 179 West 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A front room and bedroom, with pantry, to one or two persons of respectability; references exchanged. Apply at No. 539 2d-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A MEDIUM SIZED FRONT FURNISHED room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at 174 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE State of Pennsylvania, to a company who will guarantee the immediate establishment of a manufactory in the City of Philadelphia. The amount of business to be done under government contract will only be limited by the capacity of the manufactory. The riget will only be sold to responsible men, and will be disposed of as may be agreed, either for a sum outright, or for a royalty. Address for one week, with full name, Box No. 578 Post-office, Washington, D. C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY SUPERIOR CAR-riage horses, six years old, sorrel, 15¾ hands high, sound, kind and stylish. Sold on account of the owner's departure for Europe. Price $1,200. Apply at stable, No. 8 East 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, 17TH, between 22d and 8th sts., three RINGS; one a solataire diamond. The finder will receive the above reward on returning them to No. 10 West 22d-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PARTY HAV-ing new or a little used first-class furniture which they would like to exchange for first-class oil stocks, at their present market value, can hear of an opportunity by addressing M. A. SOULE, care Box No. 2,035 New-York Post-office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c.—BY the load or room. Blind Asylum Building, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts. Goods now receiving at No. 178 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HAEGER.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET— At the Marble Works, No. 109 East 22d-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The members of this society are requested to join in the funeral procession of the late President of the United States. The sons of those who periled their lives to found a nation, mourn the loss of one who perishes in the firm maintenance of that nation's existence. But while they mourn the Martyr, they hail the assurance that a nation's name and a nation's honor strike deep their root in the soil moistened by the Martyr's blood. The blood of LINCOLN is shed in the completion of the work for which the blood of WASHINGTON was freely risked. The members of the society will assemble on TUESDAY next, at such time and place, and will take their position in the line of procession, as shall be designated by the authorities in charge of the arrangements. They are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and also to wear (in the procession) their "Order" properly draped.
HAMILTON FISH, President.
New-York, April 22, 1865.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA.......SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN.......SATURDAY, May 6.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1½ o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
EUROPE.......(Afloat).......900-horse power
FRANCE.......(Afloat).......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......(Afloat).......1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......April 26.
WASHINGTON.......WEDNESDAY.......May 24.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......June 21.
First Cabin, (including table wine).......$130
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......April 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.......May 6
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......May 13
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
May 1—ARIEL—JONES,
(Connecting at Panama with *Golden City.*)
May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with *Constitution.*)
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.......Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR.......(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. Lawrence,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA, B aton, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 3.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, May 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CREOLE.
John Thompson, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J M TOUCEY Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Park-av., (4th-av.,) between 34th and 35th sts.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARISIAN MADE and in the most perfect order, comprising PARLOR FURNITURE, viz: English velvet carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson-figured brocatel, heavy crimson-figured brocatel window curtains, brocatel to match suite; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Haines Bros., of exquisite tone, carved gilt frame French plate pier mirror, and cost $600, carved rosewood French plate mirror, black etagere, carved rosewood Turkish sofas, double seat, covered in crimson, figured brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top console table, heavy lace window curtains, real bronze figures, bronze clock, carved rosewood table, inlaid with variegated colored wood, beautifully colored parian vases, rosewood etagere, with French plate mirror door, oil paintings; also two very large vases, beautifully adorned with Chinese figures.

LIBRARY—Velvet carpet, carved rosewood bookcase, with plate doors; rosewood suite, covered in figured lasting; lace window curtains, French plate oval mirror, bronze figures, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved oak suite, covered in rep, oak extension dining table, with oak marble-top buffet to match; china dinner and tea sets, with glassware, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM—Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, do marble-top dressing bureaus washstands and commodes, with marble tops, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, an elegant carved rosewood marble-top bureau, combined with which are drawers for jewelry or trinkets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The entire sale furnishes an opportunity seldom met with for parties who are desirous of obtaining first-class furniture, and to be sold without reserve, as the owner is declining housekeeping.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE,
CHINA, GLASS, CARRIAGES, PLANTS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of E. Kanze, Esq., Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Raven & Bacon, makers; fine rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; etageres, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine carved walnut lounges, easy and side chairs, secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir a-glace wardrobes, washstands, elegant sofas, arm and reception chairs, in blue satin; fine carved oak buffet, extension table, dining chairs, fine cloth, damask and lace curtains, enameled bed room suites, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Also, splendid rosewood full-size billiard table, complete, Phelan's patent.

Also, all the fine bronze and or chandeliers and gas brackets throughout the house.

ALSO,
one coupe, cane-body wagon, rockaway, single and double harness, and all the stable utensils.

ALSO,
green-house plants, garden tools, &c.

The house will be open for inspection on Tuesday, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
THE SALE OF JOHN McKEWAN'S STOCK OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, &c.,
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
ON MONDAY, APRIL 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store,
NO. 55 MAIDEN-LANE.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY, April 25, at TEN o'clock, at No. 181 Greenwich-st., THE STOCK OF BLANCHARD & WOOLSEY, AGENTS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—Consisting of white and negligie shirts, heavy red, blue and gray flannel shirts, merino shirts and drawers, gentlemen's cotton hosiery, ties, scarfs, collars, gloves, silk and alpacca umbrellas, together with other articles found in an establishment of this kind.

ALSO, FIXTURES OF STORE—Consisting of show-window, show cases, counters, shelving, desks, &c.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained at our office on Monday afternoon.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS &C.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9? East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., all the handsome furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Elegant carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush; marble top centre tables, fine French plate pier mirrors, walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, bookcases, lounges French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, chandeliers, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

George Cook, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

BY GEORGE COOK, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 28, at No. 42 West 38th-st., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above four-story brown-stone house. It includes very elegant parlor suites in brocade satin, large French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, library and dining-room furniture, Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture; with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 West 12th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel; lace window curtains and cornices, window shades, rosewood marble-top centre table, black walnut secretary and bookcase, painted enameled marble-top cottage suites, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, oval gilt frame mirrors; also, an assortment of china, crockery and glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 East 36th-st., near Park-av.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Furnished new recently, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, made by Belter & Co., covered in crimson silk brocatel, velvet and other carpets, pictures and engravings, centre tables, curtains, oak dining-room furniture, buffet, &c., reception and library furniture; black walnut and cottage bed-room suites, mattresses, oil-cloths, &c., all in perfect order. Particulars in catalogue.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Myrtle-av.—The 2 three-story marble-front stores and dwellings situate on the south side of Myrtle-av., between Houston and Ryerson sts., in the City of Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 540 and 544. Lots each 20 by 82 feet.

George Cook, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
ADJOURNED SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Barclay-st., next the Astor House, a very large and elegant stock of first-class custom-made furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, &c., being one of the best stocks of furniture offered at auction this season. Sale absolute Catalogues at sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF MR. FERRAN'S stock is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, owing to the funeral obsequies of our late lamented President.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Jersey City, Jan. 21, 1865.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 P. M.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HAR-RISON, recently of London, devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases. All irregularities and obstructions of menses, from whatever cause, totally removed and perfectly cured in a few hours, without danger or pain. Ladies visiting this city thus afflicted will find it to their interest by consulting Dr. HARRISON, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Regulator sent to all parts of the United States and Canada. Price $5. Removed to No 52 6th-av., between 4th-st. and Washington-place, New-York

AUCTION SALES.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
a part of which was imported from Paris and the balance made to order by HERTER & ROUX.
ELEGANT MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS,
WILTON, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, &C.,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz:

DRAWING ROOM.

Elegantly carved solid rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush; reception chairs, richly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; elegant French plate mantel mirrors, Turkish easy chairs, richly carved rosewood escretoire, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, fine rosewood boudoir piano-forte, elegant medallion Wilton carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Elegantly carved walnut library book-cases, richly carved walnut sofa, dining and easy chairs, fine solid walnut extension table, French plate mantel mirror in rich walnut frame, very rich reps curtains, elegantly decorated French china, heavy cut glass-ware, rich tapestry Brussels carpets.

BED-CHAMBERS.

Elegantly carved walnut French bedsteads, (one of which is arranged to form at will two settees with cushions and pillows, a 'la Paris,) richly carved walnut armoires a glace marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, fine walnut bedroom suite in blue cloth, easy chairs, couches, centre and fancy tables, elegant pompadours complete, fine lace curtains, patent spring beds, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mosquito canopies, window shades and curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, &c.

STAIRS AND HALL WAYS.

Elegantly carved walnut hall table, sofa tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, stair-rods, curtains and shades, mats, &c.

ALSO,
all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., throughout the house, together with the kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence

The house will be open for inspection by permit on Saturday, 22d inst., which, with catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

This sale will positively take place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

For sale at public auction, after the arrival of all the morning trains at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 27th of April, at 2 o'clock, a first-class country residence, containing about 4½ to 5 acres of land, tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, carriage drive, fish-pond, with abundance of evergreens, forest trees, and flowering shrubs; good garden, containing strawberry and raspberry beds, currants, plums, apples, grapes, &c.; a fine grove of some 300 forest trees, in the centre of which is a fine billiard-room, 22x24 feet, with a fine cellar throughout, being a very ornamental building, and furnished in the best manner. Also, a fine barn, stable, coachman's apartment, fine hennery and poultry-yard, tool-house, &c. The mansion is built in the gothic style, with all the modern conveniences, and inside finished of black walnut and oak, and frescoed, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for many miles, and of Newburgh Bay, being but ten minutes' walk from the village Post-office and railroad depot, and surrounded by first-class residences and best society. It is an opportunity seldom to be met with. The buildings are all new, built but three years. The sale will take place on the 27th, unless it should prove stormy, when it will take place on the next fair day. For more full particulars of the premises, a descriptive catalogue may be had at the office of Messrs. MORRIS & JONES, No. 89 Beaver-st.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
Navy Ordnance Yard,
Washington City, April 15, 1865.

On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:

17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
and Inspector of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT NOON,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
No 36 Pine-st., New-York,
WILL SELL,
at the Wall-st. Salesrooms,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 28,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
1,000 BALES MEMPHIS AND NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Messrs. Easton & Co., and may be seen in bale at Nos. 516 and 518 Washington-st., and by sample at above salesrooms the day before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, April 26, at the office of the auctioneers.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
4,000 BALES UPLAND COTTON
will be sold,
UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT.
ON
THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on the 28th inst. at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom-House.

Adrian H Muller Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

Sackett-st.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Sackett-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., No. 103. House 26 feet by about 40 feet: lot 100 feet in depth.

Third-place.—The three-story, high-stoop brick house and lot on the southerly side of 3d-place, between Court and Smith sts. No. 104. The house is 20 by about 42 feet; lot 133 feet 5¼ inches.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Alexander Muirhead, deceased:

15¾ ACRES OF LAND, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, about half a mile south from Peekskill, and known as the Muirhead Place. There is on the property a two-story double frame house in good order, a cottage house, two good barns, and other outbuildings; apple, cherry, plum, and other fruit trees.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co., New-York, April 15, 1865.

This company will hold their 25th monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot, No. 62 West 49th-st., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The first-class 4-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 50 feet deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Immediate possession will be given. Lot 24 by 100 feet.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c.

The sale of furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., advertised for MONDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will positively take place. Catalogues at the house.

FURNITURE SALES OF DWELLINGS.— E. T. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 73 Murray-st., will give his personal attention to sales of private residences of persons relinquishing housekeeping, on very liberal terms.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
No. 451 9th-av., New-York, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, add from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15¾ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

ACCOUNTS OF MUSTERED OUT AND discharged officers speedily settled; also, arrears of pay and all other claims collected or purchased.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Bankers and Collectors, No. 2 Park-place.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 13 Broad-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price, honest...

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.......Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ.......Conductor
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The season of Grand German Opera will commence
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
with, for the only time during the season,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
KARL FORMES in his great rôle BERTRAM,
in which his celebrity is world-wide.
FRANZ HIMMER.......as.......ROBERT
THURSDAY EVENING, April 27,
only time of
FAUST.
HERMANS.......as.......MEPHISTOPHELES
MLLE. FREDERICI.......as.......MARGUERITE
FRIDAY EVENING, April 28,
only time of
THE JEWESS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

The sale of secured seats for either opera night at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

Secured seat tickets are to be used in the order numbered—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 2, Faust, Thursday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may hold them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the office where sold.

ADMISSION—To parquet, dress circle and balcony, one dollar.
Secured seats, fifty cents extra.
Secured box seats, one dollar extra.

ST. ALBAN'S BAZAAR
AND
PROMENADE CONCERTS.

A Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Alban's Church, of this city, will be held at Irving Hall, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ and continuing daily during the week, from 12 M. until 11 P. M. Mendelssohn's "Song of Praise" will be sung by amateurs on the opening night. Promenade concerts will be given every evening by Grafulla and Helmsmuller's Bands, alternately. Tattoo each night by Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps. Tickets for single admittance 50 cents each. To be had at the door.

Season tickets, price $2 each, alone will admit on the opening night, and may be obtained from the following named members of the Executive Committee.
Mrs. E. S. Constant, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Mrs. L. W. Gorham, No 154 East 38th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 363 5th-av.
Mrs. Albert Gallatin, No. 31 East 22d-st.
Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, No. 41 East 23d-st.
Mrs. John Aburtus, No. 14 East 54th-st.
Miss M. Lockwood, No. 226 East 53d-st.
Mr. William S. Constant, No 286 Pearl-st.
Mr. T. Bailey Myers, Spingler House.
Mr. E. P. Rogers, No. 12 5th-av.
Mr. Luman R. Allen, No. 125 Front-st.
Mr. Lewis W. Gorham, No. 14 Coenties-slip.
Mr. Emlen T. Littel, No. 111 Broadway.
Mr. Wm. D. Morgan, No. 70 South-st.
Mr. Benj. Stephens, Jr., No. 67 Wall-st.
Mr. Francis A. Stout, No. 49 Exchange-place.
Mr. Abraham Mills, Jr., No. 78 Broad-st.
Mr. George Bliss, Jr., No. 15 William-st.
Mr. Arthur Pell, No. 45 William-st.
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway.
Messrs. Bier & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
Messrs. Mitchell & Seixas, No. 907 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Associate Managers of this city respectfully announce that the following places of Amusement will reopen on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, April 26:
WALLACK'S,
OLD BOWERY,
NEW BOWERY,
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BROADWAY THEATRE,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
WINTER GARDEN,
NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Programmes of entertainment will appear on Wednesday morning.
W. WHEATLEY, President.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Richard S. Bacon, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.

"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*

"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*

Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
OFFICE NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.
The next regular term will begin on
MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865,
and end on the 7th of October, 1865, (including a Summer vacation of the months of July and August.)
SUBSCRIPTION $5 PER TERM OF TEN WEEKS,
for any one branch of
VOCAL OR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
including
PIANO, VOCAL MUSIC, VIOLIN,
VIOLONCELLO, THEORY, GUITAR, FLUTE,
HARP, ORGAN, MELODEON, &C.
ALL MUSIC FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE TO THE PUPIL.

Subscriptions must be paid at the office of the Conservatory on or before the 10th of May.

A few pupils will be received for the balance of the present term.

Subscription $3; or $7 50 for both terms.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RE-ceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.

References.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX SEMINARY, Essex, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to converse with him relative to school matters, who will leave or send his address in care of the above firm.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 36th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., principal; few only received. Session opens May 1. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y. —A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE— (Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—FRENCH, Latin, English, music and modern languages. Apply on and after 1st of May at the Colonnade House, corner 12th-st. and 5th-av.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 23, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
DURING SUCH PORTION OF THE WEEK, WHEN THE MUSEUM MAY BE OPEN.
The most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS.
FIRST CONVERSATIONAL MEETING
FIRST CONVERSATIONAL MEETING
will take place in the Lecture Room,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL NOT BE OPEN MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
The wonderful curiosity,
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. [EXTRA.]
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

The engagement of these great artists, deferred by the recent overwhelming national bereavement, will commence on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
and will be limited, as previously announced, to
ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

The programme of the engagement will remain unchanged. The same plays will be presented in the order as already advertised.

Purchasers of SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the entire series of eleven performances, will be entitled to retain the seats already selected, upon presenting their tickets at the box-office, and having new ones issued to them.

Holders of reserved seats for single performances can have their seats renewed for any other night, or their money refunded, upon application at the box-office.

THE BOX OFFICE WILL BE OPENED
for the transfer of tickets, &c., from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 21 and 22.

The GENERAL SALE of PRIVATE BOXES and RESERVED SEATS in orchestra, dress circle and parquette, will be resumed at the box-office on TUESDAY, April 25.

Mr. and Mrs. KEAN, WEDNESDAY, April 26,
IN
HENRY VIII. and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 8.
The performances at this establishment will be resumed on WEDNESDAY next.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8 O'CLOCK,
when the great seri-comic pantomime of
THE FAIRY PRINCE, O'DONOHOE,
will be reproduced on a scale of UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR, in conjunction with grand
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
supported by the elite of the MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY. GRAND MATINEE AT 2½.
GRAND EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
For full particulars see future advertisement.

COOPER UNION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding lecture of the free course of lectures on "Political Economy," will be delivered under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, April 24, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the large hall of the Union, by Simon Stern, Esq. Subject: *Cooperative Societies in Europe—Their Financial Basis and Social Success.* The public are invited to attend.

FAIRS.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.
The ladies of this congregation will hold a
FAIR
For the purpose or raising funds toward the payment of their church debt, at the
EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst.
Closing on the following Friday.
Open daily—Music every evening.
Admission 20 cents.
The friends of the church and the public are respectfully invited to favor the enterprise.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—FUNERAL MARCH, TO THE memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President. By Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Richmond is Ours," "The Soldier's Dying Farewell," "Oh, Send me one Flower from his Grave," "No Slave beneath that Starry Flag," etc., etc. This March is very solemn and impressive. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN-closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of Thursday, April 27, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Paving with cobble stones, Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River; Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; paving with stone blocks, Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street; constructing receiving basins and culverts, on and near Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street; and sewers, in Gansevoort-street, from West-street to Hudson River; eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Oak-street, from James to Oliver street. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVAN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 15, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, and the heads of the several departments of the City Government, are hereby notified to be present at the Keeper's Room, in the City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 23d inst., to attend the funeral obsequies of the late Acting Brig.-Gen. Mathew Murphy. The funeral cortege will move from the City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be supplied by the Committee on National Affairs, who will take charge of the obsequies on behalf of the Common Council.
By order of the Committee.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER McKNIGHT,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
JOHN STACOM,
CHARLES KOSTER,
THOMAS LEAVY,
Committee Board of Councilmen.

Street Department, Street Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway,
New-York, April 22, 1865.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLU-tion passed by the Common Council Committee, and in order to give the attaches of this department an opportunity to participate in the proceedings of paying their last tribute of respect to our late President, the department will not be opened for business on Tuesday, 25th instant.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Continued from First Page.

cloth falls in graceful folds over the first, festoons of black cloth also being suspended from the lower edges of the canopy, all of which is richly spangled with bullion. There is a rich plume of black and white feathers at each corner of the canopy. The Temple of Liberty is represented as being deserted, having no adornments or emblems, except a small flag at the top at half-mast. The inside of the car is very handsome, being lined with white satin fluted, and from the centre of the roof is suspended a large eagle, with outspread wings, bearing in his talons a laurel wreath. Laurel wreaths and flowers of various kinds will be placed upon the platform around the coffin. Sixteen gray horses, covered with black cloth trimmed with silver bullion, each led by a colored groom, dressed in mourning, will draw the car. This beautiful structure was built under the supervision of Mr. P. Relyea, from designs by Mr. Charles Metzam.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 22, 1865.

The affectionate regard and honor paid to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate by the people of New-York, give assurance that the relics of departed greatness will receive in this city the mournful tributes of sincere and respectful grief. On Monday and Tuesday next the ceremonies will take place here, as the remains are passing to the tomb, and you will be duly advised of the dispositions therefore made by the authorities.

In conformity with a resolution of the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the solemnization of the funeral obsequies, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby respectfully request the people thereof to suspend their regular avocations on Monday and Tuesday next, and that all secular business cease.

Let us observe these days with a deep sense of duty, mindful of what we owe to the dead and not forgetful of the living, and while expressing our sorrow by every symbol of mourning and all the pageantry of woe, let us honor the dead still more worthily by utterly eradicating from our hearts the heathenish and atrocious spirit of revenge, the cause of the heinous deed to which he fell a victim, as repugnant to the maxims of religion and the principles of civilization, on which social order, rational liberty, and the happiness of mankind depend.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, New-York, April 25, 1865.

Under the direction of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

for the solemnization of the funeral obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, with the order of procession on Tuesday, 25th inst., has been adopted:

The procession will move from the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, and will proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street; through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue; up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street; through Thirty-fourth-street to Ninth-avenue, to the Hudson River Railroad Depot.

The arrangements of the day will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal.

The several persons having charge of the church and fire alarm bells in the city are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 1 P. M. until the close of the procession. The owners and masters of vessels in the harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are requested to display their colors at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

They are also requested, whether in the procession or not, to wear the regular badge of mourning on the left arm.

The several orders, societies, associations, trades and other bodies are requested to assemble at such places as they may respectfully select, and repair to the places of rendezvous at 12 o'clock M.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 12 o'clock M.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to conform to the wishes of the committee in this respect.

No carriages or vehicles of any kind will be allowed in the body of the procession.

ORDER OF PROCESSION BY DIVISIONS,

under the immediate direction of Major-Gen. Dix.

FIRST DIVISION.

Military, funeral cortege, &c.

SECOND DIVISION.

City, County, State and United States officials, &c.

THIRD DIVISION.

Clergy, Chamber of Commerce, etc.

FOURTH DIVISION

Masonic and Orders.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Various Temperance Organizations.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Trades, Societies and avocations.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Societies, Clubs and Associations.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Civic Societies of Brooklyn.

Military in Reverse Order.

Capt. Otto's Troupe as Escort.

Maj.-Gen. Sandford and Staff.

Maj.-Gen Duryea and Staff.

SECOND DIVISION.

In reverse order.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith and Staff.

Howitzer Battery, Capt. Hodgkiss.
Fifty-second Regiment, Col. Cole.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Meserole.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Pratt.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. P. S. Crooke and Staff.

Artillery Battery, Maj. Sprague.
Seventieth Regiment, Col. Cropsey.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Schepper.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Ed. Fowler.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. J. B. Woodward.

FIRST DIVISION,

in reverse order.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Col. Maidhoff, Acting Brigadier-General and Staff.

Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. Pinckney.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Bagley.
Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut. Col. Cox.
Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Lux.
Officers of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders.
Officers of the Ninety-third Regiment.
Officers of the One Hundreth Regiment.
Officers of the One Hundreth and Second Regiment.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. J. M. Varian, Acting Brigadier-General and Staff.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Legal.
Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Ashley.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Varian.
Officers of the Ninth Regiment.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen Yates, and Staff.

Fourth Artillery, with full batteries, Col. Teller.
Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Krehbiel.
Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conkling.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward.
Sixth Regiment, Col. Mason.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Burger.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Spicer and Staff.

Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. O'Mahoney.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Trafford.
First Cavalry, Col. Minton.
Third Cavalry, Col. Postley.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark, will be the guard of honor from the arrival of the remains on Monday until its departure on Tuesday.

Troop of cavalry, under command of Capt. Smith.

Brig.-Gen. Hall, Grand Marshal.
Col. John W. Avery, Aid.
Hon. Charles G. Cornell, Aid.
Col. James Price, Aid.
Hon. Abraham Wakeman, Aid.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. George B. Van Brunt, Marshal.
W. M. Tweed, Jr., Aid.

CIVIC.

City Government.
Marshal.
The Mayor of New-York and other cities.
Ex-Mayors of New-York and other cities.
The Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
The Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Attachés of both Boards.
Delegations from the Common Councils from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other cities.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Comptroller, Street Commissioner, City Inspector.
Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Counsel to the Corporation, Corporation Attorney, Public Administrator, City Chamberlain and their attachés.
The Board of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department.
The Board of Fire Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department.
Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers, and Representatives and members of the New-York Fire Department, in citizens dress.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, Clerks, attachés, &c.
Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and attachés, &c.
Police Commissioners and attachés, &c.
Board of Education, attachés, &c.
Inspectors of Common Schools.
Trustees of Common Schools.
Faculty and Students of the Free Academy.
Central Park Commissioners and attachés.
Tax Commissioners and attachés.
Commissioners of Emigration and attachés.
Coroners and Deputy-Coroners.
Recorder and City Judges.
Judges of Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court and Civil Justices' Court, with their attachés, &c.
District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, and attachés.
Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, and attachés, &c.
County Clerk, Register, Surrogate, attachés, &c.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Governor Fenton and Staff.
Ex-Governors of the State of New-York.
Heads of Departments of State.
Members of Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, preceded by their Sergeants-at-Arms.
Ex-Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.
The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Captain of the port of New-York.
Harbor Masters.
Pilot Commissioners.
Port Wardens, and all others deriving authority from the State Government.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

Collector of the port of New-York, officers and attachés of his department.
Surveyor of the port, revenue officers, and attachés of his department.
Naval officer, with other officers connected with his department.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, secretary, assistants and clerks.
Revenue Officers and Revenue Inspectors.
Members of Congress and Ex-Members of Congress.
Collectors, Assessors, and Deputies of the United States Internal Revenue, with their officers and clerks.
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
United States District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, officers and clerks.
Judges of the United States Courts, clerks and officers.
United States Sub-Treasury and Assay Office, with officers connected therewith.
Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard and officers attached.
Officers and ex-officers of the United States Army.
Officers and ex-officers of the United States Volunteers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. N. B. Labau, Marshal.
John Austin Stevens, Jr., Aid.
W. R. Vermilyea, Jr., Aid.
S. B. Burrell, Aid.

Clergy.
Medical Faculty.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Press.
Chamber of Commerce.
Committee of the Citizens.
Associated Banks of the City of New-York.
Commercial Associations, Members of the Produce Exchange.
New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies.
New-York Board of Marine Insurance Companies.
Christian Commission.
United States Sanitary Commission.
Historical Society of New-York.
Atheneum Club.
Tammany Society.
Union, Tammany, Mozart, and McKeon General Committees, German General Committee and Constitutional Union.
Delegation of the Union League of America.
Citizens of the Pacific Coast.
Cadets of Temperance.
Sons of Temperance.

FOURTH DIVISION.

J. H. Hobart Ward, Marshal.

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and other Lodges.
Independent Order of Red Men.
Order of Bnai Bereth.
Order of Bnai Morsch.
Free Sons of Israel.
Abraham Lodge No. 1, O. B. A.
Pilgrim Lodge No. 243, of I. O. of T.
Sclavonic Union Society.
Independent Butcher's Lodge.

FIFTH DIVISION.

John Tucker, Marshal.

Division of the Irish Societies and Associations.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Benjamin Winne, Marshal.

New-York Caulkers' Association.
New-York Caulkers' Association, Manhattan Branch.
Riggers' United Protective Association.
Riggers' Benevolent Association.
Ship-joiners' Protective Association.
Ship sawyers' Society.
Alongshoremen's United Protective Associations, Nos. 1 and 2.
J. M. Singer's operatives.
Steam Boiler-makers' Benevolent Association.
Association Dry Goods Clerks.
Waiters' Benevolent Protective Association.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Col. E. F. Sheppard, Marshal.

American Protestant Association.
Workingmen's Union Delegation.
New-York Caledonian Club.
New-York Turners' Society.
Heinemann & Sillermann.
Silk Factory Employes.
Blenker Veteran Society.
New York Sharpshooters.
Young Men's Independent Democratic Association.
Ancient Order of Faithful Fellows.
New-York Boss Bakers' Association.
Bohemian National Benevolent Society.
Italian Association.
Society of Social Reformers.
Ceres Union.
National Glee Club.
Washington Coterie.
Island Social Club.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Civic Societies of Brooklyn, and citizens generally.

———, Marshal.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Societies, Associations, and Trades are requested to appear in the order prescribed, and to walk twenty abreast and sections in close order.

Marshals will strictly enforce this direction.

Bands will play Funeral Dirges in common time.

No banner bearing political devices or inscriptions will be admitted in the procession.

Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Senators and Members of Assembly.

Mayors of the several cities and Ex-President.

Foreign Ministers and Consuls will meet in the Mayor's office.

Common Councils of New-York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and other cities, together with Heads of Departments of this city will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall.

Judges of the Courts, District Attorney, Counsel to the Corporation, Members of the Bar, Ex-Members of Congress, meet in the Supreme Court-room.

Sheriff and his Deputies meet in the Sheriff's office.

Second Division, right resting on Centre and Chambers streets, at the Comptroller's office.

Third Division in Nassau-street, right resting on Printing-house-square.

Fourth Division in Park-row and Broadway, right resting corner Park-row and Beekman-street.

Fifth Division in Chatham-street and East Broadway, right resting corner Chatham-street and Tryon-row.

Sixth Division form on New Chambers-street, right resting on the corner of New Chambers-street and Chatham-street, east side.

Seventh Division form on Centre-street, right on Reade-street.

Eighth Division form on Beekman-street, right resting on Nassau-street.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
BARTON W. VAN VOORHIES,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER McKNIGHT,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
J. WILSON GREEN,
EDWIN M. HAGGERTY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. HALL, Grand Marshal.

Col. John W. Avery.
Hon. Charles G. Cornell.
Special Aides.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking measures to participate in the obsequies of the late President on Tuesday next. The room was profusely yet tastefully draped in black.

The Secretary, J. Stevens, Jr., read the call for the meeting.

The President, A. A. Low, made a few remarks, regretting his absence from the city at the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and that the chamber had not been able to take earlier action in regard to the sad event. He had prepared a paper which contained a formal expression of his feelings, and which he trusted would be placed on the records of the chamber. Mr. Low then read the following:

In Memoriam.—The death of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, on Saturday, the 15th day of April instant, by its suddenness and attendant circumstances, overwhelming the people of the whole land with a feeling of profound grief, this Chamber deems it proper, in assembling at the present time, to make record on its books of minutes of the loss sustained by the nation at a very important juncture in its affairs—a loss, the magnitude of which is made manifest in the most wide-spread demonstrations of sorrow, by the suspension of business for the space of six days, during which our fellow-citizens have voluntarily withdrawn from their customary avocations, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th instant, in obedience to the proclamation of the civil authorities, closing their places of business and resorting very generally to public worship in a spirit of humiliation and prayer.

The whole city draped in mourning testifies, as no language can, to the universal sentiment—that a great and good man has departed this life. Sharing deeply in the nation's grief, and feeling deeply the greatness of the nation's loss; it is hereby

Resolved, That the Chamber will earnestly coöperate in any measures that may be suggested by the city authorities to receive and attend, with due respect, the remains of the late President of the United States in their passage through this city, on Monday and Tuesday next.

Resolved, That this chamber will cherish and honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, as of one who was wise in council, and remarkable for singleness of purpose, in practical good sense, upright aims and devotedness of life, resembling the immortal Washington; who, throughout four years of civil war, so conducted and guided the administration of public affairs as to lead up the minds of our people to a higher and still higher estimate of his character for sagacity, combined with the utmost simplicity; for firmness, temper and moderation; for justice allied with a spirit of conciliation; and that in death all parties unite in his praise, and vie with each other in their undivided homage, of whom it may be justly said that if not first in war in his day and generation, he was "first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In testimony whereof, this chamber orders that the foregoing be entered at length in its book of records, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, with whom it is a nation's privilege to sympathize and mourn as for a common and irreparable loss.

Mr. P. M. Wetmore said that many of the members of the chamber had already expressed their feelings in relation to the appalling calamity which had befallen the nation. There was no man who could fail to regret the lamentable event, and it was fitting that they should give expressions to their feelings, and that memorials should be adopted and transmited to the family of Mr. Lincoln. It was also proper that a copy should be signed by the officers and placed in the hands of the Secretary of State.

The paper was adopted, and the Secretary was directed to enter it upon the records of the chamber, and to transmit copies to the family of the late President and to the State Department.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following communication was received from the joint committee of the Common Council to participate in the obsequies on Tuesday next, and the invitation accepted

New-York, April 17, 1865.

To the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I had the honor a few days since to ask your coöperation with the city authorities in making arrangements to celebrate the victories of the national arms, resulting in the prospect of a speedy restoration of the Federal authority throughout the entire country. The painful duty now devolves upon me to ask your coöperation in solemnizing in an appropriate manner the death of the illustrious President of the United States, and most respectfully suggest the appointment of a committee from your corporation for that purpose.

I remain, &c., WM. HITCHMAN, Secretary.

THE UNION SQUARE MEETING.

The following communication was from the committee of citizens, under whose auspices the Union-square meeting will be held on Tuesday morning, inviting the chamber to cooperate with them.

Committee of the Citizens of New-York, April 22, 1865.

A. A. Low, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce:

Sir: The committee appointed at a mass assemblage of citizens on the 15th inst., propose to unite with the city authorities in rendering funeral honors to the memory of the late President of the United States on Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

The order of arrangements will be as follows:

The citizens generally, and all public and private organizations which may be disposed to unite with them, are invited to assemble at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day named, on Fourteenth-street, Union-square.

The intellectual and religious services will be as follows:

Prayers by Right Rev. Bishop Potter. Address by George Bancroft.

The last Inaugural Address of President Lincoln will be read by Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson.

Prayers and benediction by Rev. Dr. Rodgers and Rev. Dr. Osgood.

At the close of the exercises the citizens and associations will proceed to unite with the civic procession, under the direction of the municipal authorities.

We are instructed to invite the coöperation of the Chamber of Commerce in rendering these testimonials of respect for the character and the memory of the honored and lamented President.

Respectfully, &c., MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.

The invitation was accepted, and Gen. W. K. Strong was appointed Marshal.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Gen. Walbridge, on behalf of the Special Committee, which was appointed to represent the Chamber at the obsequies of Mr. Lincoln in Washington, made the following report:

The committee appointed at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 18th instant, to proceed to the City of Washington to represent the chamber in the mournful obsequies consequent upon the death of the President of the United States, respectfully beg to report:

That upon their appointment they proceeded immediately to Washington, where, through the courtesy of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, and his assistant, Mr. M. B. Field, as the representatives of your body, they were assigned their proper position in the order of ceremonies observed on that occasion, and where they had an ample opportunity of witnessing the national regret evinced through the various representative bodies there assembled, and the great veneration paid by all classes of the community to the memory of the great and good President.

The mournful rites were attended, not only by the Chief Magistrate, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and associate members of the Supreme Court, and the entire Diplomatic Corps representing foreign governments, as well as the Executives of many of the States, but also by a large number of the most eminent men of the country, who, upon learning the sad calamity that had fallen upon the republic, instinctively hastened to Washington to pay their mournful tribute, in common with their fellow-citizens at the sorrowful event occasioned by the first assassination that has transpired in our national government, and by their presence testify to the world the strength and sublimity of republican institutions at a critical moment, when the whole nation is plunged in grief at the death of its most illustrious citizen by the murderer's hand—a blow doubtless intended to paralyze for the instant the energies of the country in the suppression of our existing wicked rebellion.

Impressed with the necessity of strengthening the government by all possible means at this critical juncture in our public affairs, your committee called on his Excellency the present Chief Magistrate, and assured him in the name of the chamber, that the same hearty, persistent, unbroken and vigorous support which had always been given to President Lincoln would continue to be extended to him, thus suddenly called to the discharge of such important trusts at so critical a period and under circumstances so grave and unexpected; expressing to him at the same time their entire confidence that the destinies of the people would be safe in his keeping, and imploring for him the strengthening hand of a beneficent Providence.

The President, in response, assured your committee that he felt under great obligations for your encouragement and support. "For," said he, "in the emergencies that surround me I need encouragement and strength. I am not at this moment prepared to enter on any explanation of my future policy. Since my entrance into public life I have been somewhat actively engaged in public affairs, and to the history of my past acts I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and which will guide me hereafter. By a dispensation of Providence, as appalling as unexpected, I am forced to assume grave responsibilities, and no one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. I shall, however, regard myself the humble instrument of the American people, and as their representative endeavor to maintain the principles of public justice, which accord with public morals and the best interests of the country. One great truth should be engraven on all hearts—treason is a crime, and traitors should be duly punished. I can only assure you, gentlemen, and the intelligent and patriotic body you represent, that my administration will be based on the constitution and the laws, and as events arise I shall endeavor to meet them to the utmost of my ability, trusting to the assistance of Providence which has hitherto guarded and preserved our republican institutions."

Your committee cannot close the record of this interview without bearing the testimony of their unqualified admiration to the calm, quiet, dignified, but determined expression of the President, as he alluded to the solemn responsibilities so unexpectedly thrust upon him.

Believing that His Excellency, as well as the great body of the people recognise in the terrible dispensation which has occasioned the national bereavement, the hand of Providence, your committee is confident that while justice, in the hands of the President, be tempered with mercy, the dignity of the republic, and the interests of the people will be faithfully upheld, the laws vigorously executed, and the public honor strictly maintained; while treason will be justly regarded the highest crime known in our political system, and deserving the punishment justly due to those who seek the life of the only constitutional republican government on earth.

Your committee wish to add they were subsequently presented to Lieut.-Gen. Grant in their parlor at Willard's, and assured him of their appreciation of his great services to the country, expressing the hope that his life would be spared to complete the great work which he had nobly begun.

Sympathizing deeply with the distress of Hon. Wm. H. Seward and family, your committee prepared the following expression of condolence, which was duly presented to him:

Washington, April 19, 1865.

The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, and a committee of the same, respectfully tender to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, their warmest sympathies in the affliction of himself and family, their earnest hope of their speedy recovery, and their assurances that they regard his services to the country with profound respect and admiration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)—George Opdyke, Chairman; W. M. Vermilye, Wm. Barton, Hiram Walbridge, Alex. W. Bradford, R. H. McCurdy, W. K. Strong, F. S. Winston, Geo. W. Blunt, F. A. Conckling, Benj. R. Winthrop, William Orton, William Borden.

Meeting of the Officers of the Irish Brigade.

Yesterday afternoon the ex-officers and officers of the Irish Brigade, at present in this city, met at the Astor House to make arrangements for joining in the funeral procession of our lamented President.

Brig.-Gen. Meagher occupied the chair, and Maj. Chas. Clark acted as Secretary.

Gen. F. Meagher, on taking the chair, made a few brief, pertinent and eloquent remarks, which were attentively listened to and greeted with frequent applause.

A series of resolutions were then presented and adopted, which embodied the feelings of condolence which pervaded all Irish hearts in the metropolis, and pledging the hearts, hands and swords of the officers and men of the Irish Brigade to uphold the government honored and triumphant; and also, that the officers and men attend, in a body, the funeral of the late President.

A resolution to the effect that the brigade carry the old flags, which they have borne on many a field, in the procession next Tuesday. A committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Sandford and ascertain his wishes in regard to the position to be occupied by the brigade in the procession; and after a motion to the effect that the officers and men of the brigade should meet again on Monday, at 4 P. M., the meeting adjourned.

The Military Display.

The military ceremonies will be conducted by Major-Gen. Sandford, commanding First Division New-York National Guard, under whose order the Seventh Regiment will be designated as the escort and special guard to the remains while they are in this city.

All general and field officers in the service of the United States in this city are directed, and officers of the navy of equivalent rank, are requested to report at Gen. Dix's headquarters for the purpose of officiating as a guard of honor to the remains while at the City Hall.

Gen. Sandford has issued orders for the First and Second Divisions to participate in the parade, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Bagley; Eighth, Col. Varian; Twelfth, Col. Ward; Seventy-first, Col. Trafford; Sixth, Col. Mason, and Ninety-fifth, Col. Pinckney, hold themselves in readiness to take part therein.

New-York Typographical Society.

The New-York Typographical Society held a special meeting last evening, to take measures for participating in the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States. Resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the character of Mr. Lincoln, and expressing the sympathy of the society with the afflicted family. It was also resolved to appropriately drape the room, the members to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and also to join in the obsequies on Tuesday next. The society will meet for the latter purpose at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and invite all connected with the trade to parade with that body.

Transfer of the Funeral Car.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

Office of Kasson & Co., No. 67 Exchange-Place, New-York, April 21, 1865.

Col. H. L. Robinson, Capt. John C. Wyman, A. D. C., and Gen. D. C. McCullum, in Charge of the Funeral Train of Abraham Lincoln:

Gentlemen: We have the honor to tender the use of our steam lighters and employes in transferring the funeral car of our lamented President from the New-Jersey to the Hudson River Railroad.

We will hold ourselves in readiness to execute any orders you may be pleased to issue.

And we remain, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your obed't serv'ts,
(Signed) KASSON & CO.

New York, April 22, 1865.

Messrs. Kasson & Co.:

Gents: Your note of yesterday tendering the use of your steam lighters and employees in transferring the funeral car of our lamented President from the New-Jersey to the Hudson River Railroad, has been received.

Your kind offer is accepted. The details of the transfer we will leave entirely in your hands. The car will arrive in Jersey City on Monday next, at 10 A. M. We are very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Col. A. Q. M.
J. C. Wyman, Capt. A. D. C., U. S. M. R. Rds.

Arrangements of the Police.

To-morrow the entire police force in the city are to be on duty, and ready for any call that may be made upon them. From the up town districts the reserve force is to be sent down town; and at the City Hall, Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter will have nearly a thousand men to preserve order among the immense multitude that are expected to throng the Park from the time of the arrival of the corpse to the hour of its departure. The Brooklyn force is to be called in on Tuesday to relieve the men who perform duty to morrow.

Brooklyn Arrangements for the Obsequies.

The committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the participation of Brooklyn Societies in the obsequies of the late President, met in the City Hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving delegations from the different associations proposing to join in the ceremonies.

The committee had previously appointed Col. E. B. Fowler as Grand Marshal.

The following associations were represented;

United Union Leagues.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
St. James R. C. Benevolent Societies.
Shamrock Society No. 1.
The McClellan Clubs.
Assumption T. A. B. Society.
St. Patrick's Society.
Father Mathew T. A. Benefit Society No. 1.
The Longshoremen Societies.

In addition to the above the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will also turn out and join in the procession.

A meeting of the board of officers of the Brooklyn Fire Department was held last night, and in the absence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. McNamara, of Engine No. 5, was chosen Chairman.

The following companies were represented:

Engines Nos. 3, 5, 7, 19, 21, 22.
Hose Nos. 3, 6, 9, 14, 17.
Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.

An interchange of views took place, and it was finally decided that, under existing circumstances, (many members belonging to different associations) that it would be unadvisable to take part in the ceremonies as a body.

Messrs. McNamara, Estabrook and Dickey were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions, and the board adjourned.

NOTICE TO SOCIETIES.

The following notice to societies who wish to participate has been issued by the Chairman of the Common Council Committee:

All societies which have not reported to the Committee of the Common Council appointed for that purpose, and which desire to take a place in the line of the procession of the late President of the United States, are requested to report to Col. E. B. Fowler, Grand Marshal, at his office, No. 236 Washington-street, in order that a position may be assigned them in the line, on Monday, April 24, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the committee.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, Chairman.

Formal Expressions of Sorrow.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF HACKENSACK.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to take from us, in the midst of his usefulness, our beloved and much honored Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to His will, we implore Him to have our country in His holy keeping, to protect it from the assaults of foes without and foes within.

Resolved, That we do render unto our Heavenly Father our heartfelt gratitude for having spared him until he had accomplished his great mission in maintaining the integrity of our government, and subduing the most wicked rebellion that ever disgraced the annals of history.

Resolved, That we record our deep sorrow at the decease of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, who had, by his honesty of purpose, his clearness in judgment, his firmness to the right, his kindness of heart and unfaltering devotion to the cause of his country, gained for himself in the affections of the American people a place second only to Washington.

Resolved, That we contemplate with horror the enormity of the crime by which the nation has lost the life and services of their Chief Magistrate, a crime which deserves the execration of the whole civilized world, as well as the disapprobation and contempt of the traitors and their sympathizers.

Resolved, That we view this dastardly act of wickedness as the direct offspring of the fiendish spirit which incited the rebellion at the beginning, and which has ruled it hitherto; that the robbery of forts and arsenals, the remorseless persecution to Union men, the savage cruelty to prisoners, the burning of their own abandoned cities, and the cowardly assassination of unarmed and helpless men, are true indications of the high-toned chivalry which is reared among the influences of slavery.

Resolved, That we hold the punishment of crime to be the great safeguard to human life, and that traitors to our government are the common enemies of mankind, and deserve the extreme penalties of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That if, in the providence of God, through their own act, just retribution shall be brought upon their heads, we shall forever say amen thereto.

Resolved, That we extend to Andrew Johnson the same hearty support that we gave to the lamented dead, and we pray the Almighty to enlighten his mind and strengthen his hands, that all his acts may conduce to the lasting peace and prosperity of our beloved country.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children our condolence and kindest sympathies are due, and that while we mourn a national loss, they mourn a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That the citizens of Hackensack close their places of business during the day of the funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

CHAS. B. VOORHIS,
WM. MILLIAMS,
T. CUMMING,
JASPER DEMOREST,
L. H. SAGE,
W. G. FARRINGTON,
W. L. BAXTER,
Committee.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

BY SHIRLEY.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against Fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reach the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at length must yield:
They Fame but one another still!
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow—
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon Death's purple altar, now,
See where the victor victim bleeds.
All hands must come
To the cold tomb—
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

The Siberian Plague.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. Sayre is out in the morning papers as an alarmist, pointing to the plague as an approaching enemy, and to his private bill now before the Legislature as the protection against it. After having coöperated with Boole in opposing the Metropolitan Health Bill, and securing its defeat, and thus become associated with the men who misgovern the city and sacrifice public health to private plunder, he assumes to say:

"The defeat of the Health Bill arose mainly from the fact that it was so drawn that it must necessarily have failed to accomplish any practical results. It did not confer the power necessary to accomplish what was needed."

When it is well known that the Metropolitan Health Bill was the work of gentlemen of the medical faculty, the bar and the Police Department, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, all being men of high character and wholly disinterested, that the whole body of sanitary laws and regulations had been carefully examined, and this bill was the result of diligent study, observation and care; that it was supported before the Legislature by petitions signed by unparalleled numbers of citizens, and by the personal presence of many who are recognized for their position, character, judgment and philanthrophy, and being of all shades of political sentiment; and that the bill having received the sanction of the Senate, was defeated in the Assembly by the forces of Boole and Sayre, one of whom had a fat office to lose by its passage, the audacity of the passage above quoted is remarkable even in these times.

By a few judicious corrections the passage could be made to utter the sad and solemn truth. Thus:

"The defeat of the Health Bill arose wholly from the fact that it was so drawn that it must necessarily have accomplished the most practical results. It conferred every power necessary to accomplish what was needed."

The citizens of New-York, lacking sanitary protection, will not seek it from the opponents of the Metropolitan Health Bill. "*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.*" The men who have saved their places and salaries by defeating the necessary reforms in the Health Department had better keep themselves in the background until their recent performances shall be forgotten. X.

New-York, April 22, 1865.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Street Robbery and Brutality.—Early yesterday morning, Michael Cotter, of No. 156 Waverley-place, was followed from the "Smithsonian," in Greene-street, by John H. Eddington, Charles H. Daniels and Charles S. Cowing, and at the intersection of Greene and Houston streets they robbed him of a gold watch and $150, but as they were making their escape Cotter laid hands on the fellow that had the watch, and thereupon the confederates returned to aid their companion. They knocked Cotter to the pavement, and kicked and beat him, and stole a diamond pin from his bosom. They were subsequently apprehended by policeman Riley, of the Eighth Ward, and committed, without bail, by Justice Dodge.

Easter Election.—At a meeting, held Monday, April 17, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, New-York City: *Wardens*—John Buisley, P. J. Schultz. *Vestrymen*—C. H. Ogden, C. R. Christopher, Capt. Pratt, S. T. Wygant, G. W. Faber, John Wheeler, T. Uffington, George H. Romaine.

New Church.—The new Presbyterian Church, just erected in West 42d-street, on Reservoir-square, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. J. West Mould, architect—the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, pastor—will be opened for Divine service at 10½ A. M., to-morrow, Sunday, 23d inst.

Wretched Display of Feeling.—On Friday night a cowardly person threw a bottle of ink through a plated glass window in Mr. Richard Crowther's dwelling, at No. 32 West Nineteenth-street, because, it is said, Mr. Crowther had not draped his house in mourning.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold......	149¾	400	Pittsburgh........	73¾
36,000	do	149⅞	2000	do.........b3	74
10,000	U. S. 6s,'81..s10	109⅞	900	do	73¾
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s......	93¾	100	do...(Thurs)	73¾
10,000	do	96¾	300	Ch. &N.W.Pr..b10	61
100	N. Y. Cen	96¾	100	do	60¾
600	Erie Railway.....	78¾	100	do..........s5	60⅞
900	do	78⅜	200	Canton Co	34⅛
260	Hudson R. R.....	107½	200	Cum. Coal	49½
300	Reading R.	105¾	100	do..........s10	49
200	M. S. & N. I.	65¾	200	do	49¾
700	do	65⅞	500	do	50
200	do.........s5	65⅞	600	Quick. Min. Co.	64
100	do.........b3	65⅞	400	do........b3	64
100	do.........b10	65⅞	100	do	63⅞
300	do	65⅞	500	do	63⅞
300	do	65⅞	100	do	63⅞
400	do.........s3	65⅞	100	Mariposa Min	13⅞

Gold and Stocks steady on call. Sales of Gold after call at 149⅜. At close of report it stood at that. There will be no session of the Evening Exchange on Monday, but business will be again resumed on Thursday night.

[Advertisement.]

OUR LAMENTED PRESIDENT.

Messrs. J. GURNEY & SON, No 707 Broadway, New-York, are publishing the acknowledged best likeness of our late President. Imperial size, $5; 6½x8¾, $1, and Cartes de Visite, 25 cents each. A liberal discount to the trade.

Passengers Sailed.

April 22—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—W. von Sachs, Mrs. Julia Brandeis, 3 children and servant D. Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Ravel, C. L. Schmieder, C. Winser, M. Berolzheimer, Mrs. Rosa Lehmann and 4 children, P. Veit and child, Mrs. H. Bucking, Mrs. Margaretha Kolb and child, H. Abegg, H. J. Cannard, F. W. Cannard, and servant, O. Heintze, B. Bomann, all of New-York; F. Wehrle, Theo. Olshausen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wattenberg, three children and servant, R. W. Zierlein, C. F. Eggers and son, Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Eckert, Fritz Eckert, George H. Braun, Mr. Carl Grosmann, all of St. Louis; Mr. C. A. Ostermayer, Mr. Otto Schlesinger, A. Hansen, C. B. Bollbrugge, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. A. Maertens, 3 children and servant, Ad. Philipp, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Zuily, 4 children and servant, Miss Marie von Bayersfeld, Miss B. Doppler, J. Kern, J. C. Albers and 2 sons, all of Mexico; Mrs. Weil and child, Norfolk, Va.; H. Stallforth, Bremen; Henry Frellsen, Alfred Frellsen, Miss G. Johnson, New-Orleans; Wm. Meier and three sons, Feliciano Ortiz, Manuel V. Rendueles, Bentura Jada, all of Havana; A. Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tillmann, three children and servant, Alfonso Ortiz, Antonio Ortiz, all of San Francisco; Fr. Lahnsen, Bremen; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Belenius, child and servant, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slayton; Mr. O. A. Slayton, Madison, Ind.; Mr. Aug. Schurmann, Mr. L. Veitonheimer; Mrs. Christine Beige and two children; Mr. Asmus Mardesen; Mr. Hans Christiansen; Mrs. Catharine Hauck; Mrs. Dor. Auffarth and three children; Mrs. Margaretha Osborn, Otto Kussman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pohl, all of New-York; Martin Uhle, Rondout, N. Y.; Carl Mersback, Newark, N. J.; J. W. Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, Minn.; E. A. Prior, Quincy; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Edelmann and child, Louisville; H. D. Meyer, Edw. Gust, St. Louis; Henry Bentz, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Joh. Mergenhagen, Buffalo; J. Huber, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. W. Schumacker and 5 children, Mrs. H. Schumacker and 2 children, Akron, Ohio; F. Kreitemeyer, Ch. Weyling, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lindemann and 4 children, Miss Lindemann, H. Schack, California; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burger and four children, Mr. Chr. Mann, Mr. G. Hummel, Mr. W. Langenheim, Mrs. Johanne Sattler and two children, all of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Rathner, Hartford; Mr. Magnus Campe, Mr. H. Kohl, California; Mr. J. B. Locher, Chicago; Mr. Bienemann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl Bernheimer, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Kutterer and child, Belleville, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. George Menke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johann Harms, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stürcken and child, Martin A. Ballauf, all of New-York; A. Murken, Claus Bredehen, Fr. Siebe, California; Mrs. F. Justi, Miss E. Forster, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. Keester, Lafayette, Ind.; John R. Schneider, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. A. Thomson, New-York; Mrs. Johanna Lindemann, Cincinnati; Henry Kroke, Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Pinting, New-York, and 126 in the steerage; total 318.

April 22—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Mr. Walker, Geo. Oliver Jones, Wm. S. Ayres, Henry Wells, Alfred Elias, Robert A. Garrett, Mrs. Duff and 2 children, Frank Cronyn, London, C. W.; C. M. Field, J. Corluda and lady, Mr. Halliday and wife, Mr. Seabury, P. Bravo, J. Pardo, Mr. Hill and wife, Miss Gibb, nurse and child, P. O'Rorke, Rev. Dr. Sewbury, wife and child, Miss E. O'Kellly, Miss Sarnie, Mrs. Mary Beattie, Kate R. Wilde, Miss Edwards, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—E. Girard, Mrs. J. Chapman, L. A. Bassett and family, T. B. Lyons, L. W. Clements, M. L. Stansel, J. M. Jeffries, P. Thalheimer, R. B. Lockhart, A. Bassett, H. H. Smith, Masters Chesnie, C. Thierry, Mrs. Derbes and 5 children, Mme. Chesnie, Capt. F. W. Behrn, E. R. Brinkerhoff and mother, Mrs. M. Ray, Mrs. A. Vogel and servant, A. B. Darling, H. Delgado, Capt. Jno. Higgins, Charles Weingort, M. W. Evans, A. C. Hertes, Mrs. A. J. Doize, 2 children and servant, F. Servary, Dr. E. D. Granier, C. A. Deseremes and lady, N. B. Andino, E. T. Williams, J. F. Blessing, E. A. Clark, F. D. Swan, B. F. Drake, C. W. Cortright, and several in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana—Mr. and Mrs. Withel and 2 children, England; A. Lanier, New-York; Mr. Monebel, New-York; Miss Orcc, Nassau; Miss How, New-York; R. Nixon, Scotland; T. R. Jordan, Nassau; J. Verger and child, New-York; A. Lawton, Washington; E. Chapman, Nassau; J. S. Howell, New-York; C. W. Ringold, New-York; A. Barbot, Cuba; Miss de Pestre, Cuba; J. Hare, Philadelphia; J. Jewitt, England; M. McCartney, New-York.

In steamship Star of the Union, for New-Orleans—Miss H. Golding, Mrs. Wm. Golding and child, Wm. Golding, Miss Kate McFinney, Mrs. Julia McTaggart, Wm. H. Ames, Louis Hyer, C. J. George, J. Seymour Watson, Jr., L. Heymann, Oscar Aguna, Victor Aguna, V. Sarnoerger, A. C. Singleton, K. B. Sewell, Capt. J. A. Thomas.

April 22—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Rev. B. Dycker, Rev. Mr. Helmpraecht, C. W. Allen, L. Hunker and wife, Mr. Maglin, Mr. Serow, Mr. Callo, Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Sawin, J. De Leyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paulen and 3 children, P. Caisant, Mr. and Mrs. Gengimbre, son and daughter, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. A. C. Brugini, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. H. Runnyson and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Jas. Johnson, Miss Henrietta Irving, Mrs. Salsbury and 2 children, Miss Emma Salsbury, H. F. Darly, Jas. G. Scott, W. P. Sigbee, W. H. Wight, E. Smith, Mrs. Warner and son, Capt. J. W. Dana and wife, Miss E. L. Cole, Wm. Chambers, A. E. Stannard, W. K. Jones, J. J. Sprague, A. H. Bement, A. M. Collins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon rises. 3 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 57 | Gov. Island. 6 46 | Hell Gate.. 8 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Golden Rule, Dennis, San Juan del Norte, M. O. Roberts; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Helvetia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Britannia, (Br.,) Ferner, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hanshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall; Havana, Greene, Havana, T. Ascensio & Co.; Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ocean Queen, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Morning Star, Wilson, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Artisan, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; E. C. Knight, Mason, Alexandria, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Ships Trimountain, Armstrong, St. John, N. B., Chas. Carow; Marlborough, (Br.,) Campbell, Quebec, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Marathon, Drisko Cow Bay, Simpson & Clapp; Wilhelmine, McGiven, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Transit, Keller, Fortress Monroe, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Jane Ring, (Br.,) Thompson, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; R. Murray, Jr., Milligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Auxiliar, (Br.,) Frankland, Rotterdam, H. & F. W. Meyer; Rechabite, (Br.,) Leeman, Glace Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Prudden, Hamilton, Bermuda; Eliza De Wolf, (Br.,) Crouse, Matamoras, W. P. Worwell; Maple Valley, (Br.,) Wayeott, Cow Bay, Jed Frye & Co.; Argo, (Brem.,) Hoesloup, Falmouth, Eng., H. Koop & Co.; Expert, (Br.,) Bent, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Eliza, (Br.,) Doyle, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; E. A. Barnard, Crowell, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Londace, (Br.,) Carty, Arroyo, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Glenroy, Meade, Gardiner, Holyoke & Murray; Petrel, (Br.,) Patterson, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Panama, Melson, Avy Island, Morrau & Parker; Wm. Cafe, Speyer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Minnie Reppiler, Conover, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; Leocadia, Adams, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Nassau, James Douglass; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dwight Davison, Ketchum, Matanzas, J. H. Pearsall; McMurray, Bertram, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.; Albert Dexter, Chase, St. Pierre, Mar., B. J. Wenberg; Harriet Samantha, Baker, Harbor Island, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. B. Cunningham, Rockwell, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool April 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 425 passengers to John G. Dale. April 16, lat. 50 47, lon. 10, passed ship Claus Heirye, bound W. April 14 and 16, passed icebergs. April 20, 8 P. M., signalized steamship China, for Liverpool.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans April 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., via Fortress Monroe 20th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steam corvette Darien, Veron, Havana 9 ds.; carries 14 guns and has a crew of 220 men; engines 400 horse power.

French storeship Entreprenante, Pi, Havana 9 ds.; carries 4 guns and a crew of 220 men.

U. S. steam transport De Molay, Sampson, Boston 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Fortress Monroe, with 500 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Ship Palestine, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool April 4, via Halifax 19th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Brig Saxon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Green, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to M. E. Green & Currie. Sld. in co. with bark D. H. Yarrington, for Boston. April 18, lat. 27 50, lon. 79 10, spoke Br. steamship Talisman, from Havana for Liverpool.—(Arr. 21st.)

Brig Chief, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Norris, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co.—(Arr. 21st.)

Brig Canning, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morwich, Humacoa, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Geo. F. Peniston. Left no vessels.—(Arr. 21st.)

Brig B. Young, Gibbs, Calais, with laths.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Kelley, Musquash 5 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. City Point, Matthews, Belfast 5 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, ———, 6 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, St. Andrew's, N. B., 24 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Olive Avery, Wilson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Amelia, Ellrus, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, Rosebrook, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Concordia, Metaif, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. A. E. Barnes, Lawson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. A. Chase, Nixon, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, Golden Rule, Ocean Queen, C. Whiting, Star of the Union, Morning Star, Montezuma, Helvetia, E. C. Knight.

Ship J. R. Young. Brig Antonio.

Schooners T. Hopkins, S. A. Jones.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 22—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19—Arr. steamers Atlanta, Pennington, Morehead City; B. Ernan, Livingston, New-York; Thetus, Rollins, Beaufort; George Appold, Howe, Baltimore; United States, Snare, New-York; Thames, Baltimore; Gen. Sedgwick, Morehead City; Prince Albert, Caperon, Washington; Louisa, Beaufort; Gen. Meigs, Watkins, Wilmington; Jefferson, Philadelphia; D. H. Mount, Washington; Sea Gull, Fisk, New-York; Charles Osgood, Geer, Alexandria; Starlight, Pedrick, Alexandria; Montauk, Greenman, Alexandria; Wilmington, Wilson, Alexandria; Alhambra, Pinant, Morehead City; schrs. H. W. Brown, New-York; J. H. Carter, Baker, Newbern.

Sailed—Steamers Prometheus, Addison, Roanoke Island; J. Everman, Baltimore; North Point, Roanoke Island; Thetus, Washington; Kennebec, Rogers, Newbern; Herman Livingston, Boston, Beaufort; Delaware, Alexandria; Davis, Kelly, Washington.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, April 11, brig Nebraska, for New-York soon.

At Cienfuegos, April 7, bark Lady Franklin, for Boston, loading.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 291, April 22, 1865.

17, 22, 77, 25, 50, 60, 7, 78, 21, 67, 59, 52, 64.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 292, April 22, 1865.

33, 26, 6, 68, 21, 16, 56, 31, 55, 39, 47, 58, 60.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 191, April 22, 1865.

34, 12, 41, 50, 11, 51, 21, 15, 29, 78, 67, 35, 18.

SHELBY—Class No. 192, April 22, 1865.

20, 73, 6, 42, 23, 5, 54, 19, 71, 38, 49, 47, 61.

LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 37, April 22, 1865.

59, 25, 27, 55, 38, 51, 70, 57, 42, 69, 12, 3, 75.

LIBRARY—Class No. 38, April 22, 1865.

15, 75, 57, 60, 12, 64, 8, 31, 33, 14, 56, 61, 20.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.

The ladies having the "Cinderella" entertainments in charge beg to state, in consequence of the nation's bereavement, that the benefit will be postponed till THURSDAY, April 27, at 3 P. M. The programme will be published on Wednesday.

THE MARSHALS OF DIVISIONS, TOGETHER with the Special and General Aids of the Grand-Marshal, are requested to meet on MONDAY MORNING, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in the committee room of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. HALL, Grand-Marshal.